

# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

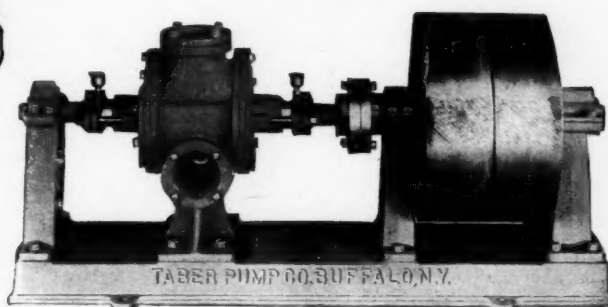
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

JUNE 24, 1916

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# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

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No. 26.

## RULES FOR INTERSTATE LIVE STOCK SHIPMENTS

### Shipment of Tuberculous Cattle or Hogs Is Now Forbidden

Amended regulations governing the interstate movement of livestock were issued this week at Washington under the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture. The amended regulations are a revision of those which have been in force since July 1, 1914, and are announced to go into effect on July 1, 1916.

The chief feature of the revision of the regulations is the increasing severity of rules for interstate shipment of livestock intended to cut down livestock disease and wipe it out as far as possible. Much has already been accomplished in this regard with reference to Texas fever, scabies, etc. The foot-and-mouth disease has been wiped out after a strenuous campaign. The lines are now tightened to center the campaign against tuberculosis and hog cholera.

The regulations cover 34 pages of printed matter. Regulation 1 covers general provisions; quarantine of diseased livestock; disinfection of cars, yards, etc.; methods of disinfection, inspection and slaughter to prevent disease, etc. Regulation 2 has to do with rules to prevent the spread of splenic, Southern or Texas fever in cattle. Rule 3 deals with prevention of scabies in cattle, and regulation 4 with the spread of scabies in sheep. Regulation 5 is to prevent the spread of tuberculosis in cattle and hogs, and regulation 6 to prevent the spread of hog cholera and swine plague, while regulation 7 deals with disease in horses and mules.

#### Tuberculous Animals Cannot Be Shipped.

Heretofore these regulations have not touched upon the shipment of tuberculous animals in interstate trade. Regulation 5 forbids the interstate shipment of such animals as follows:

Section 1. Paragraph 1. No cattle or swine affected with tuberculosis, as disclosed by a physical examination or by the tuberculin test, or by any other means, shall be shipped, trailed, transported, or otherwise moved interstate for any purpose.

Paragraph 2. No cattle shall be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved interstate from the quarantined area except as hereinafter provided.

Shipments for slaughter are provided for as follows:

Section 2. Cattle of the quarantined area which are not visibly diseased with tuberculosis, or known to be so affected, may be shipped or transported interstate for imme-

diately slaughter in cars placarded and under billing marked in accordance with the following requirements:

The transportation companies shall securely affix to and maintain upon both sides of each car carrying such cattle a durable, conspicuous placard not less than 5½ by 8 inches in size, on which shall be printed with permanent black ink, in boldfaced letters not less than 1½ inches in height, the words "Cattle for Immediate Slaughter Only." These placards shall also show the name of the place from which the shipment was made, the date of the shipment (which must correspond with the date of the waybills and other papers), the name of the transportation company, and the name of the place of destination.

Each of the waybills, conductors' manifests, memoranda, and bills of lading pertaining to such shipments shall have the words "Cattle for Immediate Slaughter Only" plainly written or stamped upon its face.

If for any reason the placards required by

this regulation have not been affixed to the car or the billing has not been marked by the initial or the connecting carrier, or the placards have been removed, destroyed, or rendered illegible, the placards shall be immediately affixed or replaced and the billing marked by the initial or the connecting carrier, the intention being that the billing accompanying the shipment shall be marked and the car containing the cattle shall be placarded "Cattle for Immediate Slaughter Only" from the time of shipment until the cattle arrive at destination.

The regulation regarding the slaughter of animals to prevent disease provides for compensation to owners. It is section 8 of regulation 1, and is as follows:

Section 8. When, in order to prevent the spread of any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, it becomes necessary to slaughter any diseased or exposed livestock, and the purchase of such livestock by the United States is authorized by law and an appropriation is available therefor, the value of the livestock shall be ascertained and compensation made therefor in accordance with the orders or regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

## LARD PACKAGE RULING BY U. S. SUPREME COURT

### Decision Says State Can Dictate Size of Food Containers

In its last batch of decisions the United States Supreme Court handed down a ruling affecting lard containers—and, in fact, all food packages—which can only be described as remarkable. It is to the effect that any State may pass a law not only requiring lard and similar products to be sold by weight, but that the law may specify the size of the containers, and that the product can be sold only in such containers, and in no other.

The decision was in a test case brought up from North Dakota by Armour & Company. That State passed a law requiring lard to be packed in cartons containing exactly 1, 3 and 5 lbs. and multiples thereof. In view of the difficulty of obtaining even weights in lard packing, or in packing any product in sealed containers where shrinkage after packing was inevitable, Armour & Company labeled their lard cartons with the actual net weight of contents, alleging that they could not do more than tell consumers the exact truth about what they were receiving. The State brought suit alleging violation of the law and the case was carried to the highest court.

The Supreme Court rules that the State

acted within its powers, and that stating actual weight is not enough, but that packers may be required by law to pack products in such size cans as the law-makers see fit to specify. The decision in full is as follows:

#### Text of the Supreme Court Decision.

A statute of the State requires that "every article of food or beverage as defined in the statutes of this State shall be sold by weight, measure or numerical count and as now generally recognized by trade custom, and shall be labeled in accordance with the provisions of the food and beverage laws of this State."

"Section 2 (Weight of Lard). Every lot of lard compound or of lard substitute, unless sold in bulk, shall be put up in pails or other containers holding one, three or five pounds net weight, or some whole multiple of these numbers, and not any fractions thereof. If the container be found deficient in weight additional lard compound or substitute shall be furnished to the purchaser to make up the legal weight. The face label shall show the true name and grade of the product, the true net weight together with the true name and address of the producer or jobber. If other than leaf lard is used, then the label shall show the kind, as 'Back Lard,' or 'Intestinal Lard.' Every lard substitute or lard compound shall also show, in a manner to be prescribed by the food commissioner, the ingredients of which it is composed, and each



and every article shall be in conformity with, and further labeled in accordance with the requirements under the food laws of this State."

Violations of the act are made misdemeanors with a minimum and maximum fine increased for subsequent offenses.

#### History of the Case.

In pursuance of the State the State's attorney for the County of Cass filed an information against the plaintiff in error for unlawfully offering for sale and selling to one E. F. Ladd a quantity of lard not in bulk which was put up by the company and sold and delivered to Ladd in a pail which held more than two pounds and less than three pounds net weight of lard, to wit, two pounds and six ounces, which pail or container did not have or display on the face thereof the true net weight of the lard in even pounds or whole multiples thereof, but expressed the weight of the lard in pounds and ounces.

A demurrer to the information was overruled and the Armour Company pleaded not guilty. A stipulation was entered into waiving a jury trial and that the issues be tried by the court.

The company was found guilty and adjudged to pay a fine of \$100. The judgment was affirmed by the Supreme Court of the State and this writ of error was then allowed by its Chief Justice.

The assignments of error attack the validity of the statute, specifying as grounds of the attack that the statute offends the due process and equal protection clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States and also the commerce clause of the Constitution.

Armour & Company is a New Jersey corporation. It is a packer of certain pork products and has packing plants where it produces lard as an incident to its business in Illinois, Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska. It has no plant in North Dakota, but has a branch office establishment in the city of Fargo in that State, to which its goods are shipped in carload lots to be distributed therefrom. The branch at Fargo is under the charge of a local manager.

In October, 1911, the State Food Commissioner went to the company's establishment at Fargo and asked to purchase three pounds of lard. He was sold a pail containing two pounds and six ounces. It was upon this sale as a violation of the statute that the information was filed and for which the Armour Company was convicted and sentenced.

The Supreme Court considered the statute as but a development of other laws passed in the exercise of the police power of the State, to secure to its inhabitants pure food and honest weights, questions which the court thought were "inseparably allied and any argument advanced upon one applies equally to the other." And the court said the law was drafted by the Pure Food Commission, it might reasonably be assumed, "after twelve years of observation and study" and, further, that "the expert who drafted the law, the legislature who passed it and the governor who approved it, all thought necessity existed for the measure. If we did not agree with all those, we might hesitate to say that there was absolutely no doubt upon the question, but in fact a majority of this court believes the law not only reasonable, but necessary, and this belief is founded on the evidence in this case and upon facts of which this court can take judicial cognizance."

#### Exercise of the State's Police Power.

The court, by these remarks, expressed the test of a judicial review of legislation enacted in the exercise of the police power, and in view of very recent decisions it is hardly necessary to enlarge upon it. We said but a few days ago that if a belief of evils is not arbitrary we cannot measure their extent against the estimate of the legislature, and there is no impeachment of such estimate in differences of opinion, however strongly sustained. And by evils, it was

said, there was not necessarily meant some definite injury, but obstacles to a greater public welfare. Nor do the courts have to be sure of the precise reasons for the legislation or certainly know them or be convinced of the wisdom or adequacy of the laws. It only remains to apply to the present case the principles so announced.

Lard is a very useful product and its many purposes are set forth in the testimony. It was originally sold in the State only in tierces and tubs, that is, in bulk. A demand arose for the smaller and more convenient packages and the Armour Company and other packers responded to that demand and put their lard in three, five and ten-pound pails, gross weight, the net weight of lard at first having no indication, but subsequently in obedience to the State laws, being indicated by labels, and in the present case by a small label at two pounds and six ounces. The practice of selling by gross weight is a continuation of the practice of selling by bulk.

The Armour Company asserts an inviolable right in the practice as convenient and useful and free from deception. But experience does not justify such unqualified praise. The practice has its advantages, no doubt, but it is the observation of the officers of the State that it conceals from buyers their exact purchases—there is confusion as to what the price paid compensates, whether lard or tin container.

The Armour Company contests this conclusion and contends that the label upon the package, put on in observance of a law of the State passed in 1907,\* shows the net weight of the lard, and protects the consumer from imposition while it preserves to the company a useful method of packing and a necessary freedom of business with the public.

To this we reply the law of 1907 was deemed necessary to protect the purchaser against the concealment in the method of the packers, the amount of lard not being indicated. Supposedly the requirement was not adequate, and the law of 1911 was passed. However, with a comparison of the laws we have nothing to do, nor need we even consider, as the Supreme Court considered, with some reluctance, that the label used by the company was a scant compliance with the law of 1907 if not an evasion of it.

We need only deal with the law under review and the justification for its adoption. Evils attended the method of the company which the Food Commission of the State thought should be redressed and which the legislature reasonably believed more definite and not fanciful and in this belief passed the law. And the belief being of that character removes the law, as we have already said, from judicial condemnation; and besides, there is nothing in the testimony inconsistent with it.

#### Advantage of Selling in Containers.

The testimony of the company was directed at great length to show the advantage of selling in containers over selling in bulk, and the expense to the company of the former and the additional expense which the law would require. And meeting the objection that the company fixed the price of the lard by the gross weight of the package, in other words, as though there were three pounds instead of two pounds six ounces, it was replied that by so doing there was no profit to the company and only a reimbursement of the cost of the tin container and extra cost of putting up the lard in that style of package.

But this does not justify the practice of the company nor establish the invalidity of the law of the State. The advantages are in a sense made a snare and the testimony

\*The law of 1907, reproducing the provision of a law passed in 1905, provided as follows:

"Ninth.—If every package, bottle container does not bear the true or net weight, the name of the real manufacturer or jobbers, and the true grade or class of the product, the same to be expressed on the principal label in clear and distinct English words in black type on a white background, said type to be in size uniform with that used to name the brand or producer."

means no more than that the packer has built up a trade on a system of gross weight which enables it to practice a kind of deception on the purchaser that he is getting three pounds of lard when he is only getting two pounds six ounces and enables the packer to pay for the container. The evil of the transaction is not in the latter, but in the former; that is, in the deception.

The correction of the statute is that the lard and the container shall be unequivocally distinguished and the purchaser have the direct assurance of the quantity of lard he is receiving, knowledge of its price and the cost of the container to him, a means of estimating his purchase free from disguises or the necessity of an arithmetical estimate of what he is getting or paying for upon the market fluctuations of lard and tin.

This may involve a change of packing by the company and the cost of that change, but this is a sacrifice the law can require to protect from the deception of the old method. The law is allied in principle, as the Supreme Court of the State observed, to regulations in the interest of honest weights and measures. It involves no giving up of what the company has a right to retain and the cost of the container as well after change as now can be cast upon the purchaser, he, however, being able to determine if it is worth the price he has to pay for it.

There are advantages undoubtedly in packing lard in pails, advantages to the packer and the consumer, but the advantages are not on account of selling by gross instead of by net weight. In other words, all of the advantages will be retained by a compliance with the provisions of the law; that is, by putting up the lard in one, three or five-pound packages, net weight, or some multiple of those numbers. It is in the testimony that the packing company furnishes lard in net weight pails to Park & Tilford, of New York City; that is, in weights of three, five and ten pounds, and has been doing so for a few years.

#### Law Does Not Violate Constitution.

The equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment is invoked by the Armour Company and the specification is that the law under review "arbitrarily and without reasonable ground therefor singles out lard from all food products" which are sold in packages, such as "prints of butter, packages of coffee, boxes of crackers and the endless number of other products sold in package form are not included, and no natural and reasonable ground for excluding them and in singling out lard has been suggested."

The range of discretion that a State possesses in classifying objects of legislation we may be excused from expressing in view of very recent decisions. The power may be determined by degrees of evil or exercised in cases where detriment is specially experienced. *Carroll vs. Greenwich Ins. Co.*, 199 U. S. 401, 411; *Central Lumber Co. vs. South Dakota*, 226 U. S. 157, 161. The law of Dakota does not exceed this power.

It is objected that the law violates the commerce clause of the Constitution. This is certainly not true of the sale to Ladd. It was distinctly by retail and in the package of retail, not in the package of importation. And it is to such retail sales the statute is directed. It does not attempt to regulate the transportation to the State.

Nor do we think that the law is repugnant to the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906 (34 Stat. 768, 780). That act is directed against the adulteration and misbranding of articles of food transported in interstate commerce. The State statute has no such purpose; it is directed to the manner of selling at retail, which is in no way repugnant to the Federal law. (*Rast. Tax Coll'r, etc., vs. Van Deman & Lewis Co.*, supra), and the operation of that law is in no way displaced or interfered with.

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## MEAT SITUATION IN THE UNITED STATES

### First of the Galloway Reports Refers to Available Feedstuffs

Separate reports on various phases of the meat situation in the United States is the final upshot of the appointment of the so-called Galloway Committee in the winter of 1913. These reports are coming out in sections, and it is now known that the committee itself never will make a finding for the benefit of the public.

It is explained by the following statement issuing from the office of the Secretary of Agriculture:

"No formal report was prepared by this committee, but at the suggestion of the committee independent inquiries dealing with several phases of the meat situation were undertaken by specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. The results of these inquiries have been crystallized by the Department in a series of five reports, under the general title of the 'Meat Situation in the United States,' each report complete within itself and bearing a separate number in the series of reports of the office of the secretary."

These reports, each necessarily narrowed to the scope apportioned to it, are now coming out, and the first one, which appeared last week, is entitled "Utilization and Efficiency of Available American Feed Stuffs." It is by W. F. Ward and S. H. Ray, of the Animal Husbandry Division.

The report of Messrs. Ray and Ward is interesting, if not altogether new, and will be of service, even though belated. A summary of it brings out the following facts, which are well worth taking into consideration by all concerned:

#### Utilization of Available Feed Stuffs.

The Animal Husbandry Division, in cooperation with the Bureau of Crop Estimates, has made a study of feeding stuffs in which it is shown that a tremendous waste of feeding stuffs occurs annually on American farms. The total loss to farmers from the waste of corn fodder and straw amounts to about \$102,860,000 each year.

In 1914 about 120,000,000 tons of straw was produced in the United States. Of this, 55 per cent. was fed to live stock, while 15 per cent. was burned, 8 per cent. sold and 22 per cent. plowed under or otherwise disposed of. Greater publicity concerning the value of straw, its use as a filler in commercial feeds, and in various manufactures might aid somewhat in preventing its waste.

Corn stover produced in the United States is estimated at 245,253,000 tons, of which 81.5 per cent. was fed to cattle and other stock. No data were obtained as to the percentage of this amount (81.5 per cent.) that is wasted in feeding. At least 35 per cent. of this total amount represents an actual waste. This waste can be checked through the use of better methods for feeding fodder and stover, and it can be almost entirely stopped through the use of silos. Of the total amount of stover produced, 3.7 per cent. was burned, 10.2 per cent. plowed under, and the rest sold or disposed of in other ways.

Not only the fodder burned is wasted, but the fodder plowed under would also largely come under this category, as it is permitted to stand in the field until spring, and by that time has lost much of its fertilizing value through loss of leaves and leaching. Too great emphasis cannot be placed upon the advantage of using as large an amount as possible of these materials for silage. Only 8.1 per cent. of the corn acreage is now used in this way.

To feed the large quantities of straw and stover now wasted would necessitate the

feeding of large quantities of concentrated feeds which are now disposed of in a less economical manner. For instance, more than 810,000 tons of cottonseed meal was used in six southern States in 1914 for fertilizer. If this had been fed to live stock and the manure used for fertilizer the value of the meal would have been increased from 50 to 85 per cent. This is true of all the oil meals used for both fertilizer and feeding purposes. The food value of these concentrated protein materials can be further increased through the more extensive use of silage.

A nation-wide campaign to teach the value and use of food-unit values for all the more common feeding stuffs would be a great step toward a more perfect agricultural system.

More experimental study of spineless cactus as a feed stuff is needed. Cactus will never be of great economical importance elsewhere than in the hot semi-arid regions. Common sugar cane and Japanese sugar cane are very promising forage crops for the extreme South. The utilization of the by-products of sugar cane, such as cane tops, bagasse and blackstrap molasses, may save millions of dollars to cattlemen in the cane-growing section. Millions of tons of cane tops are permitted to go to waste every year.

Feterita and Sudan grass are two of the newer forage crops which may play a most important part in feed production in the semi-arid West. Sudan grass is an important hay crop in other sections of the country also because of its large yields and its resistance to drought.

Teosinte yields from 15 to 50 tons of green forage per acre in the extreme South. It is a promising crop.

The high cost of labor prevents roots from being more generally used in this country. Silage crops are more economical and serve almost the same purpose.

The animal by-products, such as tankage, fish meal, etc., are excellent feeds for hogs, but are little used for cattle.

Dried brewers' grains and distillers' by-products are in general use and are generally fed with care. Improvements could probably be made in the method of feeding the slop by the use of other concentrated feeds and some dry roughage.

Canning factory refuse could be increased in value by storing in silos rather than in huge piles in the open.

Beet pulp is usually handled in an economical manner and comparatively little of it is wasted.

#### European Farmer Is More Efficient.

Messrs. Ward and Ray hit the nail on the head in handling the vital subject of the great need in this country for a study of efficient use of feed stuffs for cattle, and in pointing out the utter refusal of the average American farmer to learn better and more economical methods, or even to use those which business men and Federal and State economists are trying in vain to get him to adopt.

In this connection the report dwells on the greater efficiency of the European farmer, with special reference, as follows, to cottonseed meal:

"At the present time European feeders are using a great deal of cottonseed meal, and it is a fact that they know more about its feeding value than the average American farmer. Putting the matter tersely, one of the greatest needs of the American farmer today is education in the use of both commercial and farm-grown feeds."

It is declared that the nappy-go-lucky days of stock feeding have passed in this country, that competition and the rise in the price of feed have been important factors in working the change, and that in Europe the tendency is just the reverse from the American drift

to a condition where a few feeders produce the bulk of our beef supply. Three ways of accounting for this difference are given, namely:

1.—Cattle feeders in Europe have been practiced for more than 200 years.

2.—Farmers in general in cattle sections of Europe evidently know more about the nutritive value of feeds, as well as having greater ability in the practical use of them.

3.—The dense population in European countries necessitates the use of very intensive methods along all lines of production.

#### Report Strong for Cottonseed Feeds.

The report comes out emphatically and convincingly for cottonseed products and other oil foods, such as peanut oil meal, as proven for cattle. It laments our increasing exports to other countries if this is to continue with the accompanying failure of the American farmers and feeders to keep an ever increasing percentage for their own stock. It gives the following three sample and well tested rations for wintering breeding cows: Ration 1.—Straw, 10 lbs.; silage, 20 lbs.; cottonseed meal or linseed meal, 1½ lbs. Ration 2.—Straw, 20 lbs.; cottonseed cake or oil cake, 2 lbs. Ration 3.—Straw, 10 lbs.; shock corn, 10 lbs.; cottonseed meal, 1 lb.

The senseless and almost criminal waste of straw and corn stover is handled in a vigorous manner by Messrs. Ray and Ward.

When the Japanese Commercial Commissioners visited the United States a few years ago they were amazed at the prodigal wastefulness of the American people, and what cut into their conception of the fitness of things most of all was the fearful wastage of straw and other farm products. When they reached St. Paul from Seattle Baron Shibusawa, the J. Pierpont Morgan of Japan, said: "We have seen enough wastage from the car windows to feed everybody in Japan for a year."

The report goes a long way to bear out this frank observation. It is shown, as pointed out in the summary given above, that the wastage in corn fodder and straw in this country is over \$100,000,000 per annum. This sum is nearly a fourth of the entire governmental budget of the Japanese Empire for a whole year.

This is what the report has to say about cottonseed and oil feeds in general:

#### Value of Cottonseed and Other Feeds.

We are annually exporting from this country large amounts of concentrated feeds, such as cottonseed meal and cake, corn, molasses, peanuts and beans. Besides the feed which is exported, more than 1,000,000 tons of cottonseed meal are annually being used directly for fertilizing purposes. The utilization of this meal and other feeds with our wasted straws and stover would mean not only a tremendous saving in the cost of producing beef and additional profit in the feeding of the cattle, but also a tremendous saving in the cost of enriching the soil.

The losses from these sources, from a nation-wide standpoint as well as from the standpoint of the individual farmer, constitute a greater loss than the total of all other losses (excepting that from disease) occurring upon the American farm today. The total loss occurring annually through the wasting of straws and corn stover amounts to about \$102,860,000. Farmers should be told of these losses by all means and instructed in the methods by which they may be prevented.

The cheapest source of protein today for cattle feeding is the byproducts of our oil-bearing seeds. All the feeds necessary for the feeding of live stock can hardly be grown

(Continued on page 34.)

# PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

## ACTUAL PACKINGHOUSE TESTS.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Every packinghouse superintendent keeps a record of tests, which is his most precious possession, and which serves him as a guide and reference in succeeding operations. It is only actual tests that tell the story in packinghouse practice; theory is all right, but practical results are a necessary guide always. The National Provisioner has printed on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade" many tests of this sort, in answering inquiries from subscribers. It has many more of these test results at its command, and will publish them from time to time for the general information of readers, instead of withholding them until some specific inquiry is made.]

### SCALDING CALVES' HEADS.

A subscriber in California writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

I wish to ask your expert advice as to the quickest and best way to scald calves' heads from about eighty to ninety pound calves.

Wash the heads thoroughly in warm water to remove dirt and blood, then dip in clean scalding hot water around 140 degs. F. until the hair can be easily removed. Cleanse the head thoroughly of all hair and dirt, then wash in cold water, drain on hooks with the snout up, wipe as dry as possible, and chill as quickly as possible.

Some advocate chilling in ice water before placing in the cooler, but this is not advisable. The less water left on the head the better, as water tends to slime, and slime means decomposition. Water has no place on fresh meats at any time. When such meats must be washed, wipe them dry afterward.

### MAKING NEATSFOOT OIL.

A subscriber in St. Paul asks the following question:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Can you furnish us with a formula for the manufacture or compounding of No. 1 neatsfoot oil and extra neatsfoot oil? What kind and quantity of oil is best to use to make these different grades of oil?

Your query is enigmatical. Why make two grades of oil and afterwards compound them? The best oil is derived from cattle feet alone, of course. An inferior but good oil is made from the shin bones. It contains more stearine and is not of as good color, or flavor, as the cattle feet product.

All we can say in answer to your query

is to mix the oils in any percentage you wish, heat up to say, 250 degs. F., and hold at that an hour or so, thus evaporating all the moisture. Then allow the product to settle and cool down to around 80 degs. F., when it may be run to tierces. The thoroughly drying of neatsfoot oil is imperatively necessary.

### TO MAKE HEAD CHEESE.

A subscriber in the West writes for the following information:

Editor The National Provisioner:

If you can give me a good recipe for making head cheese I shall be greatly obliged.

A well-known sausage-making authority supplies the following information on this subject: Take the pork faces, salt 4 days before cooking, and then cook them so you can take the meat from the bones, and cut in pieces by hand from 2 to 3 inches long. Take 80 lbs. of meat and 30 lbs. of hog rinds, well cooked, and if you prefer you can use cooked hog tongues. Then add your spices. If you prefer having the meat more salty, you can use salt to your own judgment, and add 4 oz. of pepper, 2 oz. of coriander, 2 oz. of allspice. Stuff in stomachs or beef bungs and cook in a temperature of 170 degs. steadily for 1 to 1½ hours. After cooking, put into cold water for 15 minutes and lay on a bench until the next day.

### POSTAL GUIDE AT REDUCED PRICES.

Better knowledge of postal conditions and requirements on the part of the public means improved service rendered by postal employees. A copy of the Official Postal Guide, issued in July, annually, should be a part of the necessary equipment of every business concern, of every school or institution, and in fact, of all who may use the postal service. The Guide is especially essential to users of the parcel post, as the list of post offices arranged by States contains the unit numbers. Zone keys are obtainable from local postmasters.

Heretofore the Postal Guide has been sold to the public by the publishers at \$3.50 for

the cloth and \$3 for the paper bound copies, including monthly supplements. Beginning with the issue for the month of July, 1916, the Guides will be sold to the public by the Post Office Department at greatly reduced prices.

The complete Guide, containing postal information of interest to the public, arranged separately for convenient and ready reference, instructions to postal employees, rulings of the Department, lists of post offices arranged alphabetically, by States and by counties, also a list classified as to salaries of postmasters, a list of offices discontinued during the previous three years, etc., cloth bound, with monthly supplements, can be had for 75 cents; without monthly supplements, for 40 cents. Manila paper bound, with monthly supplements, 65 cents; without monthly supplements, 30 cents.

The abridged guide, containing the same matter as the complete guide, with the exception of lists of post offices arranged alphabetically, by counties and by classes, specially designed for use in certain divisions of post offices, costs from 15 to 65 cents. These Guides may be obtained by addressing remittances to "Disbursing Clerk, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C."

### KEEP YOUR PROVISIONER ON FILE.

The National Provisioner is frequently in receipt of letters from subscribers who recall having seen something interesting or important in a previous issue of this publication, but they have mislaid the copy and want the information repeated or another copy furnished. The National Provisioner offers the suggestion that if every interested subscriber would keep a file of this publication, he would be able to look up a reference at once on any matter which might come up, and thus avoid delay. A carefully arranged index of the important items appearing in our columns is published every six months, and with this and a binder, which The National Provisioner will furnish, the back numbers of the papers may be neatly kept and quickly referred to for information.

The binder is new, and is the handiest and most practical yet put on the market. It is finished in cloth board, with gold lettering, and sells for \$1. It may be had upon application to The National Provisioner, 116 Nassau street, New York.



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The manufacture of fertilizer from tank water is recognized by aggressive packers as an extremely valuable side line. This tank water, formerly thrown away, is now used as the raw material for turning a former waste into large dividends. One of the Chicago packers reports an annual income from this source alone of more than \$100,000, all of which was formerly wasted. In this plant, the value is recovered by means of two large

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# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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Chicago

Official Organ American Meat Packers'  
Association

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## WASTE IN MEAT PRODUCTION

Rapid increase in meat costs has renewed the demand for information as to the cause. It is hard for consumers to understand the problems of meat production, and they are too ready to believe stories of arbitrary meat price manipulation by the meat trade. Then, too, livestock producers have complained of high cost of production.

One reason for this high cost now appears in the wastefulness with which feeds are handled. A vast quantity of feed available for cattle is now either wasted absolutely or put to some less profitable use, says a recent report which the Department of Agriculture has just published as part of a comprehensive survey of the entire meat situation in the United States. Failure to utilize the full value of this material has increased unnecessarily the cost of producing meat, has diminished the profits from cattle feeding, and has discouraged many farmers from engaging in an industry essential to their permanent prosperity.

According to the report already mentioned, the loss in grain straw and corn stover amounts to more than \$100,000,000 annually. Both of these products are disposed of most economically when fed to cattle in connection with some form of concentrated feed. Straw is especially valuable in carrying the breed-

ing herd through the winter, in wintering stockers, and as a supplementary roughage for fattening cattle. Stover, too, is an excellent feed for wintering cattle, especially mature breeding cows. Nevertheless, in many sections of the country where these products are abundant, little attempt is made to take advantage of their value for these purposes.

Of an annual straw crop of approximately 120,000,000 tons, it is estimated that only two-thirds is put to its best use—livestock production. Of the remainder a little more than one-half is sold or turned under and the rest—15 per cent. of the total crop—is burned. Burning is practically an absolute waste, and although plowing under does contribute something to soil fertility, the benefit to the land is less than that which would be derived from the use of the straw to produce manure. "Of all systems of obtaining permanent soil fertility," says the report, "none is so practical or as easily available as that of feeding livestock."

The average value of all kinds of straw is placed at about \$5 a ton. In many sections, of course, no such price can be realized for it, and as a matter of fact only about 8 per cent. of the crop actually is sold. The figure mentioned, however, may be taken as representing the value to the farmer of straw if he will use it properly in his farming operations as feed or bedding.

In order to illustrate how this may be done the report gives three sample rations for wintering a breeding herd of beef cattle on straw combined with silage, shock corn, and cottonseed or linseed meal. Any one of these rations, it is said, will prove economical.

In this connection it is pointed out also that feeding straw in the winter will insure under certain circumstances the full utilization of summer grass.

The production of corn stover is about twice that of grain straw, amounting to approximately 245,000,000 tons a year. A larger percentage, 81.5, of this is fed than of the straw, but the waste is nevertheless astonishing. For this, poor methods of feeding are largely responsible. By far the most economical method of handling corn is by ensiling, but as a matter of fact only 8.1 per cent. of the acreage was put in the silo in 1914, the year in which these investigations were made. About 11 per cent. was cut for green feed and 81 per cent. allowed to mature for grain.

It is in the last portion of the acreage that the greatest waste occurs. Stripping the leaves from the stalks which are subsequently burned, removing the stalk above the top ear only, leaving the stalks to stand in the field until the loss of leaves and leaching have removed much of their fertilizing value, are all unthrifty methods. Furthermore, al-

most 4 per cent. of the stover is burned, as though, instead of being a potential source of revenue, it was merely a nuisance to be gotten rid of as a preliminary to plowing. In some States the percentage of stover that is thus thrown away is as high as 7 or 8 per cent., and the total loss to the country from the practice is estimated at nearly \$15,000,000 a year.

To obtain satisfactory results from the feeding of farm roughages such as straw and stover, they must be combined with some form of concentrated feed. At the present time large quantities of such feed, in the form of cottonseed meal and cake, corn, molasses, peanuts and beans are exported for the use of European feeders. If the straw and stover that are now wasted were employed to feed more cattle, these concentrates could be consumed at home.

The result would be a tremendous saving not only in the cost of producing beef, but in the cost of enriching the soil as well. In 1914, for example, about 1,000,000 tons of cottonseed meal—half the total production—were applied directly to the soil as fertilizer. If this had been fed to cattle instead, three-quarters of the fertilizing value would have been returned to the soil as manure. The loss of the other fourth would have been far more than counterbalanced by the profit on the meat produced economically by the meal and the necessary roughages. Much the same thing is true of the other oil meals.

The value of these meals is far better appreciated in Europe than here. Denmark, for example, feeds annually 478 pounds of oil cake to each of her mature cattle, the United States approximately 24 pounds. Furthermore, the European feeder is aware of the fact that the high-protein meal, while more expensive to buy, is more economical to use. Meal of this quality is seldom sold on the domestic markets because the American farmer has not yet learned its value. Cottonseed and linseed are perhaps the best known of the oil meals, but there are others the use of which as feed could be profitably extended. Both peanut and soy bean meal and cake, for instance, are in good demand in Europe.

The efficient use of these and other feeds discussed in the report is of the utmost importance to the American farmer, it is pointed out, because the day when close calculation in feeding was not necessary is in all probability past. Hereafter it is likely that success will depend upon ability to put to the best use all available products. A greater knowledge of what these products are and of the ways in which they can be fed will result in the elimination of enormous waste, a consequent increase in meat production, and relief both to producer and consumer.



## TRADE GLEANINGS

Additions to cost \$500,000 will be made to the plant of the Ogden Packing & Provision Co., Ogden, Utah.

Extensive improvements are being made in the branch house of Sulzberger & Sons' Co., Sioux Falls, S. D.

The Gulf Fertilizer Company, Tampa, Fla., will erect a warehouse in Gary, 54x75 feet, to cost about \$3,000.

The capital stock of the Sherman Oil Mill, Sherman, Texas, has been increased from \$100,000 to \$150,000.

The Newark Soap Company, Inc., East Orange, N. J., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000.

It is reported that the Swift & Co. oil mill at Augusta, Ga., will be ready for operation by September 1.

The Inter-County Co-operative Packing Co., New Richmond, Wis., voted to increase capital stock from \$250,000 to \$350,000.

C. L. Cady, manager of the Morton-Gregson Packing Co.'s branch house at Hamburg, Ark., has taken over the local business.

It is reported that the Fales-Houston packing plant at Pocatello, Idaho, will be ready for business about July 10, machinery now being installed.

The Andalusia Packing House, Andalusia, Ala., has been opened and is in operation. The plant has a killing capacity of 2,000 hogs and 50 cattle daily.

J. P. Wood, Robert C. Berckmans and A. G. Hackett have incorporated the Georgia-Carolina Packing Company, Augusta, Ga., and will establish a packing plant.

The E. J. Vaudreuil Packing Co., Eau Claire, Wis., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 by E. J. Vaudreuil, G. J. Martin and H. B. Coture.

P. B. Duryea, W. F. McDermott and J. H. Ross have incorporated the Brownleigh Park Stock Farms, Inc., New York, N. Y., to deal in live stock, etc., with a capital stock of \$50,000.

It is reported that an addition which will increase the capacity of the plant from 500 to 1,000 tons daily will be built to the plant of the Standard Guano Company, at Curtis Bay, Md.

Seely Farms, Inc., Greece, N. Y., to deal in live stock, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$75,000. The incorporators are: L. J. Seely, Hammondsport, N. Y.; J. M. Seely and E. Craig of Savannah, N. Y.

The Newton County Oil Mill, Covington, Ga., has been sold to L. C. Neal and others, of Atlanta, Ga. The name has been changed to the Covington Cotton Oil Co., and the capacity increased to four presses and the capital stock to \$80,000.

The mill of the Western Cotton Oil & Gin Co. at Haskell, Tex., has been almost destroyed by fire. The seedhouse, hullhouse, mixing house and warehouse and contents, which included about 700 tons of seed and 1,000 tons of hulls, have been destroyed.

Guckenheimer & Hess, Inc., New York, N. Y., to conduct an import and export business, food products, live stock, slaughterhouse, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$30,000. The incorporators are: E. Guckenheimer, 16 East 96th street; Adolph Hess, Sidney Hess, 404 East 50th street, New York, N. Y.

Plans for two buildings of the cottonseed oil mill to be erected at 52d street and Santa Fe avenue, Los Angeles, Cal., for the California Food Products Co., have been completed. The buildings will be of reinforced concrete and steel and will be absolutely fireproof. The first building will cover a ground area of 60 x 150 feet and will be two stories high. The second will be 7 x 150 and three stories high. The California Food Products Co. recently consolidated with the Pacific Oil & Cotton Co., of El Centro, with a combined capital of \$700,000, with headquarters at Los Angeles.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Packard Motor Car Co., held last Friday, Henry B. Joy was elected chairman of the board; Alvan Macauley was formally elected president. A stock dividend was declared of 50 per cent. on the common stock of the company, payable August 1, to holders of common stock of record at the close of business on June 16. In an interview following the board meeting, President Macauley expressly denied current rumors to the effect that the Packard Co. has entered, or was about to enter, any of the prevalent combinations or consolidations. Mr. Macauley stated that no such combination is either pending or contemplated.

## MEAT INDUSTRY STATISTICS.

In connection with its work of gathering statistics of various industries, for economic and co-operative purposes in promoting business prosperity, the Federal Trade Commission is asking for detailed information from the slaughtering and packing trade. In connection with this move, Secretary McCarthy, of the American Meat Packers' Association, sends a letter to members asking their hearty co-operation with the Commission in the collecting of this data. He says:

The Federal Trade Commission is collecting detailed information with regard to the meat (slaughtering and packing) industry as a part of its report on industries. Blank schedules asking for necessary information to compile this report will be sent to all meat packing and slaughtering concerns throughout the United States and our industry should willingly and thoroughly co-operate with the Commission in the compilation of this information.

The Federal Trade Commission was organized for constructive work in all of our industries. Its members are business men of the highest type and its only purpose is to aid in the betterment of all lines of business through the information which it will collect, condense and study.

When you receive these schedules I would suggest that you fill them out promptly and that you cheerfully co-operate with the Commission in its work so far as it relates to our industry.

GEO. L. MCCARTHY, Secretary.  
New York, June 21, 1916.

## APPLIES RULING TO CURED MEATS.

Following the Federal Supreme Court decision in the North Dakota lard container case, State Superintendent of Weights and Measures Farrell, of New York, has sent notices to all meat packers that under this decision he will ask for compliance with the New York State law, which he claims calls for the net weight marking of wrapped hams and bacon. The decision dealt with the specifying of sizes of containers, but Superintendent Farrell interprets it as applying to ham and bacon wrappers. A test case involving the validity of the New York law and his interpretation of it is now in the State courts.

## STONE RETURNS TO NEW YORK.

Junius H. Stone, the insulation expert, has returned to this country after an extended business trip abroad and is now at his offices at No. 50 Church street, New York City. Mr. Stone has established an extensive import and export business with Spain, France and Portugal, where he has personal representatives who can be of special service to him and his customers, especially in these war times. Pure compressed corkboard, cork waste, etc., are among his specialties.

## JACOB E. DECKER & SONS PORK PACKERS

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# PROVISIONS AND LARD

## WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

### Trading Active—New High Levels Made—Cash Demand Good—Speculative Buying on Mexican Developments—Exports Large.

Trading in hog products has been active all the week. Prices advanced readily and as prices advanced interest in the market broadened. There appeared to be large speculative buying while shorts became very much disturbed by the strength of both hogs and product. Demand was further stimulated by the Mexican developments and belief that government buying would become an important factor soon. Reports were reiterated that buying for the Belgian Relief had absorbed a good deal of product the past week while there was good domestic distribution. Exports the past week showed a little falling off but were still heavy.

The advance in the market began with the report regarding the buying for the Belgian Relief and a hardening in the cash situation. The developments in the Mexican situation started a wave of speculative buying and the position of the cash product continues very firm. It was pointed out that the high prices while having some effect undoubtedly on demand were not restricting the business in a way to have much real influence. The shipments from packing centers were taking care of the production and there was no pressure of cash product at the advance.

The export movement of meats and lard both decreased slightly the past week but it is believed that this would not be a very important development in the situation. The decline in ocean freight rates is a factor to be considered and there has been some evidence of a betterment in the volume of trade. The pause in the export shipment is looked upon as of limited importance in view of the fact that this country must supply all the meats and lard which is shipped to countries which can import and therefore such buying will have to be persistent as long as the war lasts while the probabilities of active buying with the advent of peace is good. It is pointed out however that the question of imports into Germany of foodstuffs will be controlled probably after the war, according to the best information, by the government for the purpose of preventing unnecessary importations, and also for the purpose of preventing undue financial disturbance. The necessity of conserving finances, it is stated, will be the dominating influence in the amount of business which can be done.

The movement of hogs has been fairly liberal but even with the advance in prices there has been only a moderate movement. The receipts at the leading points have been under rather than over 100,000 a day. Packing for the past week was 573,000 against 620,000 the preceding week and 501,000 last year. The packing during the summer season to date has been 9,111,000 against 8,778,000 last year. The situation in the matter of hog supply is considered to be fairly satisfactory. It is expected that the movement of hogs will continue about the same as last year, possibly a little more. The quality of the hogs is fairly good and the price of foodstuffs is such as to be productive of an extremely remunerative situation for feeders.

In this respect the latest reports continue highly encouraging. The weather conditions have been all that could be desired for the small grain crop and hay and pastures. The development of the corn crop is somewhat de-

layed by the cool wet weather, but it is not as yet considered to be seriously menaced.

Shipments of hog products from interior points are good. The shipments of fresh meats the past week exceeded last year by 5,000,000 lbs., although the shipments of cut meats were less than last year. The movement of product from Chicago for the year to date shows an increase of 97,000,000 pounds compared with last year in the shipments of meats and an increase of 56,000,000 pounds in the shipments of lard. As the receipts of lard at Chicago were 4,000,000 pounds less than the preceding year and the receipts of meats only 27,000,000 pounds more the heavy movement from that point shows the very large production at Chicago in order to fill such a demand.

The possibilities of the continuation of the demand at high prices are regarded as reasonably favorable. There is practically nothing which can be substituted and with the great activity of business conditions in government the probabilities of the government buying and the necessity of supplying Europe there is every basis for continued demand although the high prices may prevent any speculative piling up of stocks.

**LARD.**—The market is firm with the West. The local trade has been fair. A better demand for compound is reported. Western firms were affected by the sharp rise in hogs. City steam, \$13.30, nom.; Middle West, \$13.30 @13.40, nom.; Western, \$13.50@13.60; refined Continent, \$14.10, nom.; South American, \$14.40, nom.; Brazil, kegs, \$15.40; compound, \$11.87@12.25.

**PORK.**—The market has been very firm. Prices are held higher with a light jobbing trade at the advance. Mess is quoted at \$25.25@25.75, nom.; clear, \$23@26, nom.; family, \$26@28.

**BEEF.**—Prices are very steady for all grades. The demand is pretty steady and the supplies available for packing continue very limited. Family, \$19@20, nom.; mess, \$17.50 @18, nom.; packet, \$18@19, nom.; extra India mess, \$29@30.

SEE PAGE 20 FOR LATER MARKETS.

### EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to June 21, 1916:

**HOGS.**—Brazil, 16 hd.

**BACON.**—Argentina, 14 lbs.; Barbados, 45 lbs.; Belgium, 2,633,239 lbs.; Brazil, 1,359 lbs.; British Guiana, 5,000 lbs.; British West Indies, 4,613 lbs.; Cuba, 72,770 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 275 lbs.; England, 2,068,548 lbs.; France, 6,269,682 lbs.; Honduras, 502 lbs.; Jamaica, 5,365 lbs.; Mexico, 2,093 lbs.; Newfoundland, 3,287 lbs.; Peru, 91 lbs.; San Domingo, 50 lbs.; Scotland, 213,385 lbs.; Spain, 40,690 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 4,000 lbs.; Uruguay, 219 lbs.; Venezuela, 54 lbs.

**HAMS AND SHOULDERS.**—Argentina, 284 lbs.; Barbados, 377 lbs.; Brazil, 4,023 lbs.; British Guiana, 6,617 lbs.; British West Indies, 2,607 lbs.; Columbia, 521 lbs.; Costa Rica, 260 lbs.; Cuba, 39,587 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 822 lbs.; Dutch East Indies, 776 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 10,743 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 214 lbs.; England, 1,165,300 lbs.; France, 2,220 lbs.; French West Indies, 3,740 lbs.; Honduras, 504 lbs.; Jamaica, 2,375 lbs.; Mexico, 2,251 lbs.; Newfoundland, 1,068 lbs.; Peru, 124 lbs.; San Domingo, 3,316 lbs.; Scotland, 195,181 lbs.; Spain, 2,673 lbs.; Uruguay, 101 lbs.; Venezuela, 19,500 lbs.

**LARD.**—Barbados, 1,460 lbs.; Belgium, 8,368,469 lbs.; Brazil, 2,376 lbs.; British Guiana, 7,176 lbs.; British West Africa, 12,700 lbs.; British West Indies, 3,787 lbs.; Colombia, 8,632 lbs.; Cuba, 12,913 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 582 lbs.; Dutch East

Indies, 56,050 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 1,316 lbs.; England, 2,272,840 lbs.; France, 143,385 lbs.; French West Indies, 36,200 lbs.; German Africa, 2,100 lbs.; Greece, 766 lbs.; Italy, 4,186 lbs.; Jamaica, 514 lbs.; Mexico, 19,606 lbs.; Netherlands, 46,316 lbs.; Newfoundland, 57,075 lbs.; New Zealand, 6,200 lbs.; Panama, 12,600 lbs.; Peru, 39,889 lbs.; San Domingo, 29,804 lbs.; Scotland, 43,000 lbs.; Spain, 52,000 lbs.; Uruguay, 1,200 lbs.; Venezuela, 139,718 lbs.

**LARD COMPOUNDS.**—British Guiana, 100 lbs.; British West Indies, 16,560 lbs.; Cuba, 10,901 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 4,252 lbs.; Dutch East Indies, 300 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 637 lbs.; England, 158,821 lbs.; French West Indies, 2,750 lbs.; Haiti, 5,137 lbs.; Jamaica, 10,032 lbs.; Newfoundland, 20,216 lbs.; Panama, 200 lbs.; Scotland, 127,765 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 27,305 lbs.; Uruguay, 10,842 lbs.; Venezuela, 825 lbs.

**LARD OIL.**—Argentina, 500 gals.; British West Indies, 60 gals.; Honduras, 24 gals.

**FRESH PORK.**—England, 516,987 lbs.

**PICKLED PORK.**—Brazil, 400 lbs.; British Guiana, 31,500 lbs.; British West Indies, 24,100 lbs.; Cuba, 35,389 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 3,000 lbs.; Dutch East Indies, 10,000 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 1,000 lbs.; England, 37,400 lbs.; French West Indies, 8,900 lbs.; Jamaica, 6,600 lbs.; Newfoundland, 24,000 lbs.; San Domingo, 2,600 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 7,000 lbs.

**CANNED PORK.**—Argentina, 17,548 lbs.; Australia, 4,500 lbs.; Cuba, 4,875 lbs.; Dutch East Indies, 11,790 lbs.; England, 65,800 lbs.; Newfoundland, 2,700 lbs.; San Domingo, 365 lbs.; Scotland, 9,000 lbs.

**SAUSAGE.**—British Guiana, 161 lbs.; British South Africa, 500 lbs.; British West Indies, 1,227 lbs.; Cuba, 7,910 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 115 lbs.; England, 26 lbs.; French West Indies, 130 lbs.; Jamaica, 50 lbs.; Mexico, 50 lbs.; Newfoundland, 4,300 lbs.; Peru, 40 lbs.; San Domingo, 10,905 lbs.; Uruguay, 955 lbs.; Venezuela, 362 lbs.

### EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to June 21, 1916:

**BEEF, PICKLED AND OTHER CURED.**—Barbados, 2,400 lbs.; Brazil, 800 lbs.; British Guiana, 21,000 lbs.; British West Africa, 15,000 lbs.; British West Indies, 12,620 lbs.; Cuba, 400 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 1,700 lbs.; Dutch East Indies, 20,000 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 200 lbs.; England, 740,119 lbs.; French West Indies, 5,000 lbs.; Jamaica, 7,900 lbs.; Newfoundland, 144,400 lbs.; Panama, 30,351 lbs.; Scotland, 7,900 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 7,500 lbs.

**FRESH BEEF.**—British West Indies, 994 lbs.; England, 9,626,573 lbs.; Panama, 12,716 lbs.

**OLEOMARGARINE.**—Barbados, 12,000 lbs.; British Guiana, 3,100 lbs.; British West Indies, 24,660 lbs.; Colombia, 850 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 3,700 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 875 lbs.; French West Indies, 875 lbs.; Jamaica, 6,200 lbs.; San Domingo, 3,089 lbs.

**OLEO OIL.**—British Guiana, 500 lbs.; England, 343,650 lbs.; Greece, 185,151 lbs.; Jamaica, 500 lbs.; Netherlands, 90,760 lbs.; Newfoundland, 97,096 lbs.; Scotland, 39,440 lbs.

**STEARINE.**—British South Africa, 14,096 lbs.; Colombia, 4,480 lbs.; Cuba, 49,590 lbs.; Japan, 30,000 lbs.; Scotland, 48,483 lbs.; Venezuela, 45,063 lbs.

**OTHER ANIMAL OILS.**—Colombia, 60 gals.; Denmark, 55 gals.; Greece, 1,000 gals.

**TALLOW.**—British Guiana, 1,491 lbs.; British South Africa, 20 lbs.; British West Indies, 496 lbs.; Colombia, 348 lbs.; French West Indies, 5,850 lbs.; Peru, 30,585 lbs.; Venezuela, 36,990 lbs.



**EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.**

Exports of dairy products from New York reported up to June 21, 1916:

**BUTTER.**—Barbados, 200 lbs.; Brazil, 816 lbs.; British Guiana, 1,620 lbs.; British South Africa, 600 lbs.; British West Indies 4,419 lbs.; Colombia, 430 lbs.; Cuba, 2,412 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 2,490 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 127 lbs.; Egypt, 63,980 lbs.; French West Indies, 15,773 lbs.; Jamaica, 2,800 lbs.; Mexico, 252 lbs.; Newfoundland, 140 lbs.; Panama, 3,175 lbs.; Peru, 1,064 lbs.; San Domingo, 1,549 lbs.; Spanish Africa, 100 lbs.; Venezuela, 4,791 lbs.

**EGGS.**—British West Indies, 31 dz.; England, 12,000 dz.; Panama, 12,000 dz.; Venezuela, 900 dz.

**CHEESE.**—Argentina, 30 lbs.; British Guiana, 3,295 lbs.; British West Indies, 1,822 lbs.; Colombia, 611 lbs.; Cuba, 14,065 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 1,136 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 475 lbs.; England, 400,426 lbs.; French West Indies, 974 lbs.; Honduras, 36 lbs.; Jamaica, 4,690 lbs.; Mexico, 174 lbs.; Newfoundland, 4 lbs.; Panama, 4,012 lbs.; Peru, 120 lbs.; San Domingo, 6,439 lbs.; Scotland, 82,178 lbs.; Venezuela, 155 lbs.

**EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS**

Exports of hog products for the week ending June 17, 1916, with comparisons:

To—	PORK, BBLs.		
	Week ending June 17, 1916.	Week ending June 19, 1915.	From Nov. 1, '15, to June 17, 1916.
United Kingdom..	507	507	11,027
Continent .....	50	20	3,394
So. & Cen. Am....	722	260	15,418
West Indies .....	678	806	35,236
Br. No. Am. Col..	418	629	12,166
Other countries...	6	.....	793
Total .....	1,874	2,222	78,034

**MEATS, LBS.**

United Kingdom..	10,591,325	17,276,625	425,386,067
Continent .....	6,006,151	11,947,800	141,616,381
So. & Cen. Am....	39,821	60,678	2,148,865
West Indies .....	281,041	118,408	7,657,405
Br. No. Am. Col..	2,203	21,925	386,123
Other countries...	6,341	.....	548,769
Total .....	17,526,882	29,431,436	577,143,640

**LARD, LBS.**

United Kingdom..	5,757,929	2,505,750	196,406,228
Continent .....	2,246,150	2,982,150	108,536,727
So. & Cen. Am....	673,436	724,405	26,415,603
West Indies .....	683,690	312,914	16,962,452
Br. No. Am. Col..	.....	29,786	513,583
Other countries...	49,900	116,772	1,456,267
Total .....	9,411,096	6,671,777	330,217,950

**RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.**

From—	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York .....	1,634	9,878,707	4,635,346
Boston .....	.....	2,191,775	197,750
Baltimore .....	.....	5,400	425,000
New Orleans .....	240	.....	1,180,000
Montreal .....	.....	4,823,000	2,669,000
Newport News .....	.....	628,000	254,000
Total week .....	1,874	17,526,882	9,411,096
Previous week ...	1,377	19,175,557	12,540,249
Two weeks ago ...	1,281	24,796,908	11,434,059
Cor. week last y'r	2,222	29,431,436	6,671,777

**COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.**

	From Nov. 1, '15, to June 17, '16.	Same time last year.	Change.
Pork, lbs....	15,606,800	12,935,500	Inc. 2,671,000
Meats, lbs....	577,143,640	471,521,866	Inc. 105,621,774
Lard, lbs....	350,217,950	361,007,613	Dec. 10,789,663

**EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.**

Exports of commodities from New York to European ports for the week ending Thursday, June 15, 1916, as shown by A. L. Russell's report are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil		Cottonseed	Butter.	Hams.	Tallow.	Beef.	Pork.	Lard.	
	Cake.	Bags.	Bbls.	Pkgs.	Boxes.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Bbls.	Tons.	Pkgs.
Celtic, Liverpool .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1490	.....	10	.....	475	9469
New York, Liverpool .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1614	.....	.....	.....	100	4000
Saxonia, Liverpool .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1879	.....	50	100	85	.....
Finland, Liverpool .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	705	500
Headley, London .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Korea, London .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	779	.....	.....	.....	7900	.....
Ardgryfe, London .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vigo, Hull .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	975	.....	.....	.....	592	8884
Wells City, Bristol .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	50	1010
Terence, Manchester .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	20	.....	100
Oristano, Cardiff .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	.....	.....	.....	250	500
Roanoke, Leith .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	407	.....	.....	.....	200	.....
Tuscania, Glasgow .....	484	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1025	.....
Maasdyk, Rotterdam .....	700	3500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fjong, Randers .....	14975	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Knut Hamsun, Bergen .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....
Strathleven, Havre .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7248	.....	.....	.....	.....	1500
Rochambeau, Bordeaux .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4415	.....	.....	.....	.....	370
Allanton, Marseilles .....	.....	250	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	50	.....	1050
Danebod, Marseilles .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	295	.....	.....	.....	1307	8784
Kirkoswald, Marseilles .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	320	.....	.....	75	302	2650
Verona, Genoa .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Giuseppe Verdi, Genoa .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cretic, Genoa .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	16159	3750	.....	.....	19816	.....	255	245	4991	46931

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# TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

## WEEKLY REVIEW

The tone of the tallow market has improved during the week but there has been very little business reported. Offerings have been lighter and there has been some gain reported in asking values. Stocks are not regarded as heavy but the demand has been quite conservative and not willing to follow any advance in prices as yet. The reports of a better tone in other fats have had some effect while the sharp advance in cotton seed oil and in lard have brought a better demand for tallow. The situation is regarded as one which is very greatly dependent on the conditions which may develop as to the prices of glycerine. With the decline in value of that article of about 20c. the demand for tallow and greases has naturally fallen off but the declining tendency in the market has apparently been checked. The foreign market has shown a better tone. There has been a good demand and at this week's London auction sales showed 1,009 casks sold out of 1,318 offered but at unchanged prices. The market locally is quoted at 9c. for city and 9½c. for specials.

**OLEOSTEARINE.**—Better demand has developed for this article due to the improved demand for compound lard and the steadying in tone of the tallow market. Some business developed this week on the basis at 10½c. with the market quoted firm at the figure.

**OLEO OIL.**—The market continues very dull, but values were steady at unchanged prices. Extras are quoted at 14½c. and medium at 13½c.

### SEE PAGE 26 FOR LATER MARKETS.

**PALM OIL.**—The market is a little better in tone with values held a little steadier. There is only a small trade and stocks are so small that small orders affect the market. Prime red, spot, 12c.; to arrive, —; Lagos, spot, 14c.; to arrive, —; palm kernel, 15½@16.

**PEANUT OIL.**—Prices are a little steadier with a moderate trade. Prices are quoted at 75@80c.

**CORN OIL.**—The market is a little firmer in tone. Demand is quiet, but offerings are not pressed and are held very firmly. Prices at 9¼@9½c., nom.

**SOYA BEAN OIL.**—The market shows a little better tone. The market on the coast is reported a little firmer with less pressure, and this has given a better tone here. Spot is quoted at 8@8½c.

**NEATSFOOT OIL.**—The market is quiet with values about steady. For 20 cold test, 103@105; 30 do., 97@100; water white, 98.

**COCOANUT OIL.**—The demand is moder-

ate, but with small stocks values are firm. Imports are small and there is very little obtainable from abroad. Prices are quoted: Ceylon, 14½@15½; Cochin, 16@17; prime kernel, 17.

**GREASES.**—The market has improved a little in tone with less pressure. Moderate and buying orders have developed and some stocks have been taken off the market. Yellow, 8¼@9½c., nom.; bone, 8½@9½c., nom.; house, 8½@9c.

### FRESH MEAT AND OFFAL IMPORTS.

Imports of foreign beef into the port of New York during the past week totaled nothing, compared to nothing last week and 33,501 quarters for export two weeks ago. Mutton imports totaled nothing, compared to nothing last week. Arrivals included 8,188 casks of tallow, 470 casks of casings, 198 casks of tripe, and 954 bags of hoofs and dried blood from South America.

### ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to June 23, 1916, show that exports from that country were as follows: To England, 95,201 quarters; to the Continent, 64,298 quarters; to the United States, none. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 18,422 quarters; to the Continent, 763 quarters; to the United States, none.

### IMPORTS OF FRESH BEEF.

For the week ending June 17, 1916, the Government reports imports of fresh beef at the port of New York amounting to 23,724 pounds, the average value, according to estimates from the manifests, being 15 cents per pound. The previous week's imports totaled 1,194,347 pounds and averaged 12½ cents per pound.

### OCEAN FREIGHTS.

[Subject to change. Quotations given are shillings per ton and cents per 100 lbs.]

	Liver- pool.	Glas- gow.	Rotter- dam.	Copen- hagen.
Beef, tierces	\$1.25	\$1.25	250c.	250c.
Pork, barrels	1.25	1.25	250c.	250c.
Bacon	1.25	1.25	250c.	250c.
Canned meats	1.25	1.25	250c.	250c.
Lard tierces	1.25	1.25	250c.	250c.
Tallow	1.25	1.25	250c.	250c.
Cottonseed oil	9.00	9.00	250c.	250c.
Oil Cake	1.00	1.00	175c.	160c.
Butter	2.00	2.50	300c.	300c.

No rates to Hamburg.

### GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, June 22.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular hams.—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 16¼@16½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16¼@16½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 16¼@16½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 16¼@16½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 17@17½c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 15½@15¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15½@15¾c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15½@15¾c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 15½@16c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 16@17c.

Skinned Hams.—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 18¼c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 18¼c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 18c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 17½c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 17¼@17½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 17½@17¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 17½@17¾c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 17½c.

Picnic Hams.—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 12c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 11½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 11½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 11½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 11½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 11½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 11½c.

Clear Bellies.—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 16¼c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 16¼c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 15½c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 14¾c.

### PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from H. O. Zann.)

New York, June 22.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 19@21c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 17½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 17½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 17c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 17c.; green clear bellies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 16c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15½c.; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 lbs. ave., 15c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 16c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15c.; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15c.; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 17c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16@16½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 18½c.; city steam lard, 13¼c.; city dressed hogs, 14c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 16½@17c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15½@16c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 14½@15c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 13½@14c.; skinned shoulders, 12½@13c.; boneless butts, 16c.; Boston butts, 14½c.; Neck ribs, 3@4c.; spareribs, 10½@11c.; lean trimmings, 14½c.; regular trimmings, 9½@10c.; kidneys, 6c.; tails, 6@7c.; livers, 2@3c.; snouts, 4½c.; pig tongues, 12c.

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## COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week ending June 22, 1916, and for the period since September 1, 1915, were:

From New York—	Week ending June 22, 1916.	Since Sept. 1, 1915.
Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
Africa .....	—	5,373
Algiers, Algeria .....	—	1,310
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony .....	—	24
Auckland, N. Z. ....	—	238
Australia .....	31	2,199
Barbados, W. I. ....	—	796
Barranquilla, Colombia .....	—	4
Bergen, Norway .....	200	5,140
Bermuda .....	—	453
Bordeaux, France .....	—	2,140
Brazil .....	15	1,970
Buenaventura, Colombia ..	—	29
Buenos Aires, A. R. ....	—	1,010
Calbarien, Cuba .....	—	14
Calcutta, India .....	—	5
Canada .....	—	5
Cape Haitien, Haiti .....	—	359
Cape Town, Africa .....	—	561
Cartagena, Colombia .....	—	7
Central America .....	4	595
Cette, France .....	—	900
China .....	2	2
Christiania, Norway .....	—	260
Colon, Panama .....	—	1,246
Columbia, Br. Columbia .....	—	95
Copenhagen, Denmark .....	—	22,142
Cristobal, Panama .....	—	39
Cuba .....	394	6,116
Curaçao, Leeward Islands ..	—	14
Demerara, Br. Guiana .....	—	258
Genoa, Italy .....	—	10,244
Georgetown, Br. Guiana .....	—	47
Glasgow, Scotland .....	—	1,000
Göteborg, Sweden .....	—	1,000
Guatemala, C. A. ....	—	3
Halifax, N. S. ....	—	30
Havana, Cuba .....	—	549
Havre, France .....	—	12,005
Hull, England .....	—	100
Kingston, W. I. ....	—	790
Kobe, Japan .....	—	143
La Guaira, Venezuela .....	—	5
La Pallice, France .....	—	60
Leith, Scotland .....	—	100
Liverpool, England .....	—	7,875
London, England .....	—	29,125
Lyttleton, N. Z. ....	—	15
Macoris, S. D. ....	—	47
Malmo, Sweden .....	—	4,300
Manchester, England .....	—	16,008
Marseilles, France .....	—	42,716
Matanzas, W. I. ....	—	126
Melbourne, Australia .....	—	85
Mexico .....	—	938
Monte Cristi, San Dom. ....	—	436
Montevideo, Uruguay .....	—	5,041
Naples, Italy .....	—	375
Nassau, Bahamas .....	—	2
Nipe, Cuba .....	—	57
Oran, Algeria .....	—	3,200
Para, Brazil .....	—	24
Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana ..	—	183
Pernambuco, Brazil .....	—	214
Piraeus, Greece .....	—	1,345
Port au Prince, W. I. ....	—	3
Port Barrios, C. A. ....	—	22
Port Limon, C. R. ....	—	145
Port Maria, W. I. ....	—	17
Port of Spain, W. I. ....	—	28
Progreso, Mexico .....	—	81
Puerto Mexico .....	—	47
Puerto Plata, S. D. ....	—	89
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil .....	—	214
Rotterdam, Holland .....	4,300	90,862
St. Johns, N. F. ....	99	484
St. Thomas, W. I. ....	—	495
Sanchez, San Dom. ....	—	293
San Domingo, S. D. ....	—	1,486
Santiago, Cuba .....	—	429
Santos, Brazil .....	—	1,245
South American ports .....	1,165	29,349
Sydney, Australia .....	—	101
Tampico, Mexico .....	—	65
Trinidad, Island of .....	—	326
Valparaiso, Chile .....	—	1,170

Vera Cruz, Mexico .....	—	293
West Indies .....	39	7,810
Total .....	6,249	325,584

From New Orleans—		
Bocas del Toro, Panama ..	—	100
Christiania, Norway .....	—	62,635
Copenhagen, Denmark .....	—	2,000
Frontera, Mexico .....	—	329
Genoa, Italy .....	—	25
Glasgow, Scotland .....	—	1,388
Göteborg, Sweden .....	—	15,550
Havana, Cuba .....	200	3,700
Havre, France .....	—	4,420
Liverpool, England .....	—	4,050
Manchester, England .....	—	3,250
Marseilles, France .....	—	4,399
Progreso, Mexico .....	—	458
Rotterdam, Holland .....	—	14,500
Santiago, Cuba .....	—	100
Tampico, Mexico .....	—	200
Vera Cruz, Mexico .....	—	932
Total .....	200	118,036

From Galveston—		
Havana, Cuba .....	—	515
Vera Cruz, Mexico .....	—	1,659
Total .....	—	2,174

From Baltimore—		
Glasgow, Scotland .....	—	1,916
Liverpool, England .....	—	108
Total .....	—	2,024

From Philadelphia—		
Glasgow, Scotland .....	—	855
Liverpool, England .....	—	201
Total .....	—	1,056

From Savannah—		
Liverpool, England .....	—	2,923
Rotterdam, Holland .....	—	6,608
Total .....	—	9,531

From Norfolk and Newport News—		
Glasgow, Scotland .....	103	2,847
Liverpool, England .....	—	979
London, England .....	—	975
Total .....	103	4,801

From Mobile—		
Buenos Aires, A. R. ....	—	3,290
Rosario, A. R. ....	—	150
Total .....	—	3,440

From Detroit—		
Canada .....	—	51,576
Total .....	—	51,576

From Buffalo—		
Canada .....	—	8,188
Total .....	—	8,188

From all other ports—		
Mexico .....	—	6
Total .....	—	6

	Week ending June 22, 1916.	Since Sept. 1, 1915.	Same period, 1914.
	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
Recapitulation—			
From New York .....	6,249	325,584	508,621
From New Orleans .....	200	118,036	84,643
From Galveston .....	—	2,174	7,029
From Baltimore .....	—	2,024	3,880
From Philadelphia .....	—	1,056	6,401
From Savannah .....	—	9,531	33,956
From Norfolk and Newport News .....	103	4,801	28,675
From Boston .....	—	2	111
From San Francisco .....	—	221	127
From Mobile .....	—	3,440	1,900

From Detroit .....	—	51,576	32,287
From Buffalo .....	—	8,188	9,898
From St. Lawrence .....	—	9,283	7,520
From Dakota .....	—	4,585	3,193
From Vermont .....	—	34	149
From other ports .....	—	6	150
Total .....	6,552	540,541	728,340

## SOUTHERN MARKETS

## Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., June 22, 1916.—Old crude cottonseed oil is neglected; nominally 68c. bid. Meal, \$28, Atlanta, for 7½ per cent. prime. Hulls, \$17.50, Atlanta, loose.

## Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., June 22, 1916.—Prime crude cottonseed oil dull at 71c. Prime, 7½ per cent. meal, \$26.50@27. Old style hulls, nominal; lintless hulls, \$5.50 loose, \$7.50 sacked.

## COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, June 23, 1916.—from last week's closing prices the market moved up some 5 to 7 points. This advance was again lost, and before the decline could be checked additional losses of some 6 to 20 points were scored. At the low levels a fair trade sprang up with consuming interests, also a better feeling was reported in the market for soapmakers' greases and fats. The Mexican situation also became a leading factor, and for some unexplained reason was construed by the trade as bullish. During the next few days on short covering and bull boosting the market moved up rapidly some 41 to 50 points, with virtually no setbacks. As soon as the support was withdrawn the market quickly reacted some 10 to 15 points. As stated, the consuming trade entered the market and took on some supplies at the low levels. On the advance, however, trading in this direction has been exceedingly light.

Offerings of new crop crude oil were fairly liberal during the early part of the week, and this to a great extent was responsible for the lower New York market. On the advance, however, these offerings have again subsided. Fair quantities of old crop crude oil continue to be offered.

The buying of the past week, as stated, was mainly influenced by the political news, and to some extent by the firm lard situation. The latter fact, strange to relate, has not as yet stimulated the compound lard trade to any great extent. The domestic trade seems to be fairly well stocked for the time being. Light buying by the Scandinavian countries of the better grades was reported.

At the close of the week the market looks unsettled. Recent buyers appear less confident, as the consuming trade has not followed the advance, and on attempts on their part yesterday to cash in profits the market immediately gave way without sellers being able to dispose of any quantities. Until the consuming trade takes hold more vigorously higher prices are not warranted:

	Close June 14.		Close June 22.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
July .....	\$10.62	\$10.63	\$11.04	\$10.56
Aug. ....	10.64	10.65	11.00	10.57
Sept. ....	10.64	10.65	10.90	10.56
Oct. ....	9.73	9.75	10.00	9.83
Nov. ....	8.83	8.87	9.00	8.83
Dec. ....	8.72	8.75	8.97	8.54



## COTTONSEED OIL

### WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

#### Trading Active—Prices Strong—Better Domestic Demand—Some Export Trade—Spot Oil Firm.

Cotton oil prices have come back quickly from the recent decline, and while not up to the previous high level, there has been a marked improvement in tone and price. The decline in the values was influenced by the break in competing oils, partially due to the sharp loss in glycerine prices. The advance has come in part as a result of covering of speculative contracts, but has been influenced more particularly by the improvement in demand and the rise in lard. The situation in the nearby contracts is very firm and so far only a few hundred barrels of the June deliveries have been tendered. This oil was quickly taken care of.

It is claimed that refining interests have the control of practically all spot oil and are using this oil in the natural channels of domestic and export distribution and are therefore not disposed to sell the oil and deliver on contract. The distribution this week has been better. The domestic demand has improved and there has been evidence of some improvement in the demand for compound lard. This is directly credited to the position of Western lard. That market has been conspicuously strong advancing to new

levels and widening the premium over compound lard and making for increased demand for this lard.

There were reports the middle of the week of considerably better export demand. Sales were reported on Wednesday of about 9,000 barrels and there seemed to be an improvement in general interest. The export demand was stimulated by the drop in ocean freights. There seemed to be improvement in the buying for Holland. The exports have not been large so that any improvement in this respect would be a distinct factor pointing towards betterment in the conditions.

The influence of a better tone in competing oils has been a factor. Foreign oils have improved a little with more limited offerings, and there has been some gain in the tone of the grease and tallow market. This has been a very encouraging factor, as the weakness in these articles had exerted a great deal of influence. The improvement in the tone of the soya bean oil market was considerable. Prices were reported rather freely bid on Pacific coast for this oil at which the oil had been freely offered only a short time before.

The new crop situation is beginning to attract considerable attention. The conditions as to the new crop are looked upon as fairly encouraging. The advices generally claim that the crop is backward, but in the more southerly sections and in the Southeast the crops are well cultivated and blooms and squares are being reported. There are some reports of boll weevil, but these reports have not yet assumed serious proportions. The

weather is rather cool and there have been some complaints that nights are too cool for the best development of the crop.

Business in new crop oil is as yet unimportant. Sales in Texas of some tanks have been reported for all September at 63c., and in the Southeast there are reports of sales at about 63½c. This is not low enough to be much of a menace to the market unless the offerings become heavy and there seems to be little evidence yet that the South will sell with any great degree of freedom. There has been a little nervousness over the possibility that the developments in the Mexican conditions will tend to restrict the movement of early Texas oil from the extreme southern section.

Opinions of the trade are considerably mixed as to the immediate future of the market. With prices for the summer deliveries double last year there would naturally be a restriction of the distribution, but with all other fats at a high level the influence is not pronounced. Values are so high, however, and stocks so moderate that it is generally conceded that distribution is being affected. It is believed that there will not be any surplus oil at the end of the season, and in new crop deliveries much will depend upon whether the movement is delayed by weather or other conditions. An early movement of oil would undoubtedly have a great deal of influence, while a late movement would still further emphasize the scarcity of supplies.

Closing prices Saturday, June 17, 1916.—Spot, \$10.60@10.85; June, \$10.60@10.75;

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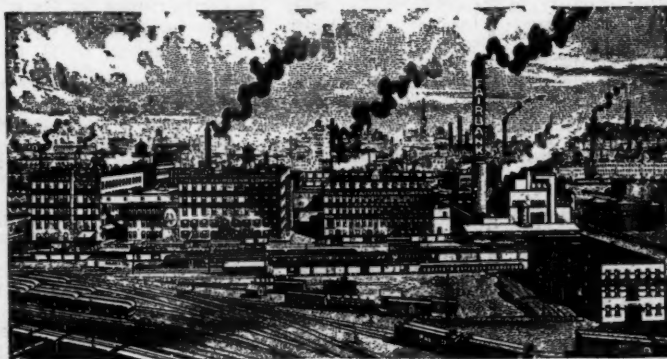
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## KENTUCKY REFINERY COMPANY

### Cotton Seed Oil

LOUISVILLE, KY.

July, \$10.61@10.63; August, \$10.60@10.62; September, \$10.58@10.60; October, \$9.54@9.56; November, \$8.68@8.70; December, \$8.59@8.62; January, \$8.62@8.68. Futures closed unchanged to 6 lower. Sales were: June, 100, \$10.70; July, 500, \$10.61@10.59; August, 1,900, \$10.62@10.59; September, 1,000, \$10.59@10.55; October, 2,200, \$9.55@9.51; November, 2,100, \$8.68@8.66; December, 500, \$8.60; January, 900, \$8.62@8.61. Total sales, 9,800 barrels. Good off, \$10; off, \$10; reddish off, \$10; winter, \$10.50; summer, \$10.50; prime crude, S. E., \$9.27 nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices Monday, June 19, 1916.—Spot, \$10.55@11; June, \$10.90@11; July, \$10.86@10.88; August, \$10.79@10.81; September, \$10.80@10.82; October, \$9.79@9.80; November, \$8.90@8.91; December, \$8.79@8.84; January, \$8.78@8.85. Futures closed 16 to 30 advance. Sales were: July, 2,400, \$10.97@10.70; August, 5,300, \$10.80@10.61; September, 7,500, \$10.81@10.60; October, \$5,300, \$9.80@9.52; November, 4,300, \$8.90@8.67; December, 700, \$8.79@8.65; January, 1,700, \$8.80@8.70. Total sales, 27,200 barrels. Good off, \$10.50@11; off, \$10.50@11; reddish off, \$10.25@11; winter, \$10.85@12; summer, \$10.85@12; prime crude, S. E., \$9.27 nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Tuesday, June 20, 1916.—Spot, \$11@11.20; June, \$10.98@11.20; July, \$10.92@10.95; August, \$10.89@10.90; September, \$10.88@10.90; October, \$9.89@9.90; November, \$8.99@9.01; December, \$8.87@8.90; January, \$8.86@8.89. Futures closed 6 to 10 advance. Sales were: July, 3,900, \$10.95@10.88; August, 9,100, \$10.92@10.80; September, 4,600, \$10.90@10.82; October, 4,700, \$9.91@9.83; November, 700, \$9@8.94; December, 600, \$8.84@8.83; January, 200, \$8.85. Total sales, 23,800 barrels. Good off, \$10.60; off, \$10.40@11; reddish off, \$10.20@10.90; winter, \$11@11.50; summer, \$11.20@11.70; prime crude, S. E., \$9.47 nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Wednesday, June 21, 1916.—Spot, \$11@11.25; June, \$11@11.25; July, \$11.01@11.05; August, \$10.98@11; September, \$10.97@10.98; October, \$9.99@10; November, \$9.07@9.08; December, \$8.93@8.95; January, \$8.94@8.96. Futures closed 2 to 10 advance. Sales were: July, 3,600, \$11.04@10.98; August, 900, \$11@10.97; September, 5,700, \$10.99@10.93; October, 6,400, \$10.02@9.94; November, 4,100, \$9.09@9.02; December, 1,900, \$8.97@8.91; January, 1,200, \$8.97@8.92. Total sales, 23,800 barrels. Good off, \$10.50; off, \$10.30; reddish off, \$10; winter, \$11@11.60; summer, \$11.25@11.75; prime crude, S. E., \$9.53 nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices Thursday, June 22, 1916.—Spot, \$10.90@11.10; June, \$10.90@11.10; July, \$10.95@10.96; August, \$10.87@10.88; September, \$10.86@10.87; October, \$9.88@9.90; November, \$8.97@8.98; December, \$8.84@8.86; January, \$8.84@8.86. Futures closed 6 to 11 lower. Sales were: July, 1,800, \$11@10.94; August, 1,400, \$10.94@10.86; September, 3,400, \$10.93@10.85; October, 1,100, \$9.95@9.88; November, 800, \$9.01@8.97; December, 800, \$8.86@8.84. Total sales, 9,300 barrels. Good off, \$10.65; off, \$10.40; reddish off, \$10.20; winter, \$11@11.50; summer, \$11.25@11.75; prime crude, S. E., \$9.53 nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR LATER MARKETS.

## THE PICARD-LAW COMPANY

### Expert Cotton Seed Products Chemists

Magnificently-equipped laboratories covering 5,500 square feet of floor space.  
Six highly-educated experienced chemists in analytical department.

Also specialists in the analysis of all  
**GREASES, PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS, FERTILIZERS,**  
Fuel, lubricating oils and boiler waters.

Main Laboratories,

**ATLANTA, GA.**

Carolina Branch,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.

## GEORGIA CRUSHERS' MOST SUCCESSFUL MEETING

### Convention at Tybee Island Has Big Attendance and Interest

The annual meeting of the Cotton Seed Crushers' Association of Georgia, held on June 18, 19 and 20 at Tybee Island, Ga., near Savannah, was the most successful convention in the history of the association. The convention sessions were marked by a fine array of speakers, who gave the members the most practical advice and information for the advancement of their business. The entertainment was elaborate and delightful. Altogether, it was a wonderful meeting.

Secretary-Treasurer, E. P. Chivers, Atlanta, re-elected.

Resolutions commending the work of the Georgia Manufacturers' Association, and urging the individual mills to join, were unanimously adopted. A handsome silver service was presented to retiring President Ponder by the Association in a speech by Harry Hodgson, to which a feeling response was made by Mr. Ponder.

The crushers' golf tournament prizes were won by T. C. Law, of Atlanta, first; George Elton, of Savannah, second, and Harry Hodgson, of Athens, third.

The opening session was called to order Monday morning, June 19, at 10 o'clock, by George R. Herbert, secretary of the Savannah Convention Bureau, who presided in charge of the temporary organization of the Convention. Invocation was pronounced by Rev. John D. Wing, rector of Christ Episcopal Church at Savannah. Hon. John M. Dixon, Mayor of Tybee, was introduced, and extended a most gracious welcome to the members of the association upon their return to Tybee, on behalf of the "Little Island of the Sea." He was followed by Mayor W. J. Pierpont, of Savannah, who, on behalf of the city, extended a welcome to the crushers. The response on behalf of the association was made by former President B. L. Bond, of Royston, Ga., one of the South's sweetest singers, whose address in response was a gem of beauty.

President Ponder was escorted to the chair and formally introduced to the members by Mr. Herbert. Following the roll call, credentials and communications were presented and the minutes of the preceding meeting were read. President Ponder then delivered his annual address, which was received with the greatest interest.

President Ponder said in part:



HENRY C. BROWN, Augusta, Ga.  
President-elect of the Georgia Association.

Officers elected for the ensuing year were:  
President, Henry C. Brown, Augusta.  
Vice-President, W. M. Hutchinson, Macon.

## The Procter & Gamble Co.

Refiners of All Grades of

### COTTONSEED OIL

Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow  
Venus, Prime Summer White  
Jersey Butter Oil  
Aurora, Prime Summer Yellow

Puritan, Winter Pressed Salad Oil  
White Clover Cooking Oil  
Marigold Cooking Oil  
Sterling, Prime Summer Yellow

Refineries:  
IVORYDALE, O.  
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MACON, GA.

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**Produce Exchange Building** **NEW YORK CITY**

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**ORDERS** **ON THE NEW**

**SOLICITED TO** **YORK PRODUCE**

**BUY OR SELL** **EXCHANGE FOR**

## COTTON SEED OIL

### SPOT AND FUTURE DELIVERY

We issue the only Daily Printed Market Letter on Cotton Seed Oil in this country. Sent free of charge to our regular customers.

**WE ARE SELLING AGENTS FOR**

**THE PORTSMOUTH COTTON OIL REFG. CORP. OF PORTSMOUTH, VA. — AND — THE GULF & VALLEY C. O. COMPANY, LTD., OF NEW ORLEANS, LA.**

Will be pleased to quote prices on all grades of Refined Cotton Seed in barrels or less in buyers or sellers tank cars, f. o. b. refinery or delivered anywhere in this country or Europe.

#### Address of President E. C. Ponder.

Members of the Cottonseed Crushers' Association:

Since our last meeting here one year ago we have traveled a rough and rugged road; we have been subjected to many trying experiences and knotty business problems. But while the past season has been a very trying one, we have much to be thankful for in that we have escaped the misfortunes that have visited other countries, and that while the people abroad were shedding their life-blood, and their countries were being devastated, President Wilson, with his master hand at the wheel, has steered the destiny of our nation off the rocks and shoals up to the present time, and we should thank God for such a man at the helm.

Two years ago the beginning of the season found us with the export demand for our products entirely cut off, because of war conditions, and our ability to buy seed very limited, through stringency of the money market. The past season has been entirely different in some respects; money was plentiful and easy to get; prices for seed reached a point never before attained in the history of the industry, and prices for products soared skyward also, but not high enough to justify the prices paid for seed.

The advance in the price of linters was the most marked of any of our products, occasioned by the heavy demand of the ammunition factories, in order to supply the requirements of munitions to the warring nations on the other side of the world. The big advance in the price of linters came after the beginning of the past season, when it looked as if the supply would not equal the demand, on account of the prospect of a short cotton crop.

This brought the mills face to face with a problem which had to be solved quickly. The demand for war munitions had affected our business in a way we could not have foreseen. The increased value of lint and the small cotton crop were responsible in a large measure for the high prices of products and seed, the price of seed the past season being practically double that of past normal years.

To meet the demands of the situation new and improved delinting machinery was installed by numbers of mills, and some of them nearly doubled their former output of lint. For the coming season we may see an even greater increase in the yield of lint, as more mills are changing their equipment.

#### Caused the Making of Lower Grade Meal.

Less hulls were produced the past season than formerly, on account of the increased yield of lint; the improved delinting machinery cut the lint closer, and more of the closely-skinned hulls went through the separating machinery into the meals, thus lowering the production of hulls, and producing a grade of meal lower in ammonia than formerly.

Some criticism has been directed at the mills for making a lower grade of meal than formerly. It is not the intention of the mills to lower the quality of their products, but

simply to obtain a greater yield of oil and lint, as these products are worth more per pound than the meal and hulls.

It is found from experience that better extraction can be obtained when the ammonia is reduced to around 6½ to 7 per cent. When the meal is sold it is guaranteed to contain a certain percentage of protein or ammonia; in this way the mills come up to their obligations; that is, they deliver what they sell. By doing better mill work, or get-

either 8 per cent. ammonia or 47 per cent. combined protein and fat.

"Prime cottonseed meal must contain 7½ per cent. ammonia or 43 per cent. combined protein and fat.

"Good cottonseed meal must contain either 7 per cent. ammonia or 40 per cent. combined protein and fat.

"Ordinary cottonseed meal must contain either 6½ per cent. ammonia or 37 per cent. combined protein and fat.

"Cottonseed feed meal is a mixture only of cottonseed meal and cottonseed hulls or cottonseed hull bran, must be finely ground, free from excess lint, sweet in odor, and shall contain by analysis not less than 20 per cent. protein."

#### Solution of the Hull Problem.

So great was the demand for lint that a lot of the mills installed machinery for delinting the hulls, thus producing a "lintless" or "fiberless" style of hulls. Hundreds of tons of the old style hulls were bought at high prices by some companies and delinted. It is a question if the new style hulls will ever attain the popularity of the old style hulls for feeding purposes; time only will tell.

I believe a good solution of the problem, should these lintless hulls not prove popular, would be to make them into a ready prepared stock food, properly proportioned and compounded with cottonseed meal, molasses, etc., so as to make a perfectly balanced ration for cattle and other farm animals; a feed that will give best results to feeders, and for sale to farmers and cattle feeders.

This could be done by machinery, and I believe it would be a good thing for the mills to piece out with. There would be no question as to the sale of the feed; it would prove a great boon to the farmer and cattle feeder as they could do their feeding much more economically than by the old way of hand mixing with its attendant waste.

Cottonseed are now bringing a price, per pound or per ton, higher than wheat or corn. I am wearing at this moment a memento, in the form of a cottonseed scarfpin, presented to me as a New Year's gift by D. G. Dumas, as a souvenir of the price of cottonseed during the past season, making them approach the price of diamonds. Yet there is no product or commodity that is handled or pur-



E. C. PONDER, Rutledge, Ga.  
Retiring President of the Association.

ting better results, they are enabled to pay the farmer a better price for his cottonseed.

Therefore, I recommend that the Legislature be asked to change the laws with reference to cottonseed meal, making the standard 7 per cent. instead of 7½ per cent. I understand the State of South Carolina has already passed a law adopting 7 per cent. as standard grade. The Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, at their recent convention at Memphis, Tenn., wisely adopted the following rules with reference to cottonseed meal:

"Choice cottonseed meal must contain

## HARDENED EDIBLE OILS

MADE FROM

## VEGETABLE OILS OF ALL KINDS

Oils Hardened to Order

**The American Oil Treating and Hardening Co.**

CINCINNATI, OHIO, U. S. A.



chased in such an unbusinesslike manner.

Cottonseed should be graded just like cotton, corn, wheat, or other commercial commodities of the same class; should have a stable market value like other commodities, and should be quoted on the boards of the different commercial exchanges throughout the country. Also, the Legislature should pass a law, which would come under the head of the pure food law, prohibiting dirt, sand, trash, motes, etc., from being put into seed which are to be manufactured into cooking fats and edible oils.

#### Peanut and Soya Bean Crushing as Remedies.

It is said that every dark cloud has a silver lining, and that the darkest hours are just before dawn. The entrance of the boll weevil into our State during the past season had a disquieting effect and caused much uneasiness and many sleepless nights to our members; we were all sickened to the core and bright future prospects soon assumed the well-known "indigo" hue. The members of our association disseminated all available information with reference to the pest, that all the farmers could put up as strong defense as possible against the ravages of the insect and to combat it intelligently.

To what extent the damage may be to the cotton growing industry in our state in future is problematical, but we all know that any decrease in the production of cotton means a proportionate decrease in the production of seed, and with the number of mills now existing in the State any decrease in the production of seed will mean a serious situation for all concerned.

However, in such event, we are glad to note that, from present indications, complete destruction of our business will be circumvented by the discovery that the crushing of peanuts, and possibly of soya beans, can be substituted in a manner highly satisfactory to both farmer and mill man. Crushers have discovered that their mills are easily adapted to the crushing of peanuts, and I understand that a number of them have already gone into the business. The cultivation of peanuts is increasing in the South. I wish I could give you full information in regard to this epoch in our history, but I am not in possession of full information and facts. However, we are very fortunate in having with us at this convention Mr. H. C. Thompson, of the United States Bureau of Plant Industry, who will address us on this subject later on.

We should all keep fully abreast of the times and secure all possible information from time to time and be prepared for a change should the weevil decrease the supply of seed to that extent. We may be forced to look for additional material to piece out with, and adopt different and more radical methods in the purchase of seed and the marketing of products.

There seems to be a gradual decline in the oil content of cottonseed for the past several years. I am unable to explain this, but we have with us Dr. A. M. Soule, of the State College of Agriculture, who can, in all probability, give us some light on the subject, and I am sure we all shall be interested in his address on "Increasing the Value of Cottonseed by Judicious Selection," to be delivered later on during the convention.

#### Problem of Operating Mills at a Profit.

We have had a hard time during the past two years trying to operate our mills on a profitable basis; some have succeeded where others have failed. We know not what the future holds in store for us; new and puzzling situations are often before us in these trying war times and it is hard to keep the pace set by the changes confronting us from time to time. When peace comes it will be just as hard to readjust our plans to the changes that may then take place as it has been for us for the past two years. We should prepare as best we can to meet unexpected conditions. Be cautious, and venture only on safe ground, so that if peace conditions demand still further changes we can be ready to meet them whenever they come.

Preparedness is the slogan in every line

of endeavor; we have met conditions heretofore and hope to meet them successfully in the future. One year ago we had not dreamed of the problems and possibilities which we have met during the past season. Truly, it is an intelligent and ever-thinking body of men who represent the industry in which we are engaged and who rise to every occasion for betterment and the elevation of



W. M. HUTCHINSON, Macon, Ga.  
Vice-President Georgia Association.

the industry to higher planes. If the cessation of hostilities should demand a readjustment, we believe we have intellectual and brainy men to work out the changes successfully.

After the enrollment of new members Dr. A. M. Soule, president of the State College of Agriculture, Athens, Ga., and one of the foremost authorities in the country on the



E. P. CHIVERS, Atlanta, Ga.  
Secretary-Treasurer Georgia Association.

use and value of cottonseed and cottonseed products, delivered a most interesting and instructive address on "Increasing the Value of Cottonseed Through Judicious Selection."

One of the most interesting features of the Convention was the interest displayed by the

members on the subject of growing and crushing peanuts. H. C. Thompson, horticulturist of the Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., delivered a most interesting talk on "The Growing of Peanuts and the Manufacture of Peanut Oil."

Monday afternoon the flag tournament of the Crushers' Convention was held on the Savannah golf course, which brought out a number of excellent players.

#### Publicity of a Practical Kind.

The convention got down to business immediately on Tuesday morning and heard with interest the report of the secretary-treasurer, E. P. Chivers, of Atlanta, who has filled this office so creditably for a number of years. He reported the election of six new oil mill members and sixteen new associate members, and that the financial affairs

(Continued on page 34.)

#### NORTH CAROLINA CRUSHERS.

The North Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association held its sixth annual convention at Raleigh, N. C., on June 21 and 22. There was a large attendance of members, this being one of the active and aggressive State organizations. Secretary H. A. White had done a lot of hard work in preparation for the meeting, and the results were apparent.

The sessions were held in the auditorium of the North Carolina Agricultural & Mechanical College and one of the most interesting addresses was that by Prof. W. A. Withers of the college on "The Value of Cottonseed Meal for Feed and Fertilizing Purposes." Prof. Withers is an authority and is especially well known for his investigations of methods of safe feeding of cottonseed meal to hogs.

Other speakers were L. P. Nemzek of the U. S. Paint Manufacturers' Association, who discussed "The Production of Soya Bean Oil in the United States," a subject now of special interest to oil mill men; and Mr. J. P. Collins, of Dallas, Tex., who told of the successful system of employers' liability insurance adopted by the Texas oil mills.

President N. E. Edgerton of Selma presided at the sessions and delivered an interesting and comprehensive review of the year's work in his annual address. The entertainment features were enjoyable, including automobile tours to points of interest, country club dinners, a barbecue, a base ball game, etc.

#### FIX COTTONSEED HULL ASH RATE.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has given the Southern Railroad Company authority to establish the same rates on cottonseed hull ash as it maintains on cottonseed meal, without observing the long and short haul provisions of the fourth section of the act to regulate commerce.

#### COTTONSEED PRODUCTS TRADING RULES.

Publication of the official trading rules adopted by the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association at its Memphis meeting, begun in the last issue of The National Provisioner, will be continued next week. Space given this week to the Georgia Convention report makes this arrangement necessary.



# THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

## FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

### Lard in New York.

New York, June 23.—Market steady, Western steam, \$13.55 nom.; Middle West, \$13.20 @13.30; city steam, 13½c. nom.; refined Continent, \$14.10; South American, \$14.40; Brazil, kegs, \$15.40; compound, 11½@12¼c.

### Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, June 23.—Copra fabrique, 158 fr.; copra edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, 110 fr.; peanut edible, — fr.

### Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, June 23.—(By Cable).—Beef, extra India mess, 180s.; pork, prime mess, 145s.; shoulders, square, 66s. 6d.; New York, 65s. 6d.; picnic, 72s. 6d.; hams, long, 85s.; American cut, 86s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 78s.; long clear, 86s.; short back, 79s.; bellies, clear, 86s. Lard, spot prime, 73s.; American refined, 28-lb. box, 74s. 6d.; July, 74s. Lard (Hamburg), nom. Tallow, prime city, 49s. 6d.; New York City special, 60s. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 94s. Tallow, Austrian (at London), 46s. 9d.

## FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

### Provisions.

Trading was fairly active, with values lower on a sharp break in the hog market.

### Tallow.

The market was quiet, but very steady in tone. City is quoted at 9c., and specials at 9½c.

### Oleo Stearine.

The market was firm, with fair demand. Oleo is quoted at 10½@11c.

### Cottonseed Oil.

The market was lower and fairly active. Demand was light, and with a lowed lard market values eased off.

Market closed 6 to 10 points lower. Sales, 7,300 bbls. Spot oil, \$10.80 bid. Crude, Southeast, \$9.40 nom. Closing quotations on futures: June, \$10.80 bid; July, \$10.85@10.88; August, \$10.79@10.80; September, \$10.78@10.80; October, \$9.79@9.80; November, \$8.89@8.90; December, \$8.77@8.80; January, \$8.78@8.82; good off oil, \$10.40 bid; off oil, \$10.20 bid; red off oil, \$10 bid; winter oil, \$11 bid; summer white oil, \$11 bid.

## FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, June 23.—Hog market slow, 10@15c. lower. Bulk of prices \$9.70@9.85; light, \$9.30@9.85; mixed, \$9.45@9.95; heavy, \$9.40@10; rough heavy, \$9.40@9.55; Yonkers, \$9.60@9.70; pigs, \$7.50@9; cattle, slow and weak; beefs, \$7.50@11.30; cows and heifers, \$3.75@9.75; Texas steers, \$8.40@9.25; Western, \$8.30@9.35. Calves, \$8.50@12. Sheep, 10c. lower; sheep, native, \$7@7.90; yearlings, \$8@9; lambs, \$7.50@9.90; Western, \$8@10. Omaha, June 23.—Hogs lower, at \$9.15@9.70.

Buffalo, June 23.—Hogs lower; on sale, 5,600, at \$10.15@10.25.

Kansas City, June 23.—Hogs lower, at \$9.35@9.85.

St. Joseph, June 23.—Hogs lower, at \$9.50@10.

Sioux City, June 23.—Hogs lower, at \$9.20@9.65.

Louisville, June 23.—Hogs lower, at \$9.55@9.75.

Indianapolis, June 23.—Hogs lower, at \$9.65@9.90.

St. Louis, June 23.—Hogs lower, at \$9.60@9.95.

## PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, June 17, 1916, are reported as follows:

Chicago.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	6,849	26,300	24,691
Swift & Co.	5,994	10,000	24,200
Morris & Co.	4,781	7,100	6,709
S. & S. Co.	5,277	10,500	11,922
Hammond Packing Co.	1,876	6,000	...
Anglo-Amer. Provision Co.	643	7,400	...
Libby, McNeill & Libby	1,316	...	...

Western Packing & Provision Co., 9,600 hogs; Brennan Packing Co., 5,200 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 11,100 hogs; Miller & Hart, 3,500 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 4,000 hogs; Boyd, Lunham & Co., 4,800 hogs; others, 6,000 hogs.

Omaha.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	1,846	7,550	2,547
Swift & Co.	3,236	11,936	5,103
Cudahy Packing Co.	2,730	13,092	8,826
Armour & Co.	3,857	14,461	6,901
Swartz & Co.	...	1,929	...
J. W. Murphy	...	8,288	...

Lincoln Packing Co., 131 cattle; South Omaha Packing Co., 68 cattle.

St. Louis.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	3,045	6,461	3,498
Swift & Co.	5,026	6,892	6,787
Armour & Co.	4,254	7,173	9,907
St. Louis Dressed Beef Co.	403	150	71
East Side Packing Co.	233	2,436	...
Independent Packing Co.	713	775	...
Carondelet Packing Co.	103	265	...
J. H. Bels Provision Co.	2	1,832	...
Sartorius Provision Co.	4	522	...
Hell Packing Co.	14	1,393	...
Krey Packing Co.	44	434	...
Others	1,116	6,923	2,148

## SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending June 17, 1916:

CATTLE.	
Chicago	34,297
Kansas City	21,854
Omaha	11,072
East St. Louis	15,854
St. Joseph	8,101
Cudahy	583
Sioux City	2,756
New York and Jersey City	7,007
Fort Worth	7,210
Philadelphia	3,362
Pittsburgh	744
Oklahoma City	4,040

HOGS.	
Chicago	113,894
Kansas City	49,845
Omaha	48,347
East St. Louis	34,696
St. Joseph	39,196
Cudahy	7,979
Sioux City	24,062
Ottumwa	7,750
New York and Jersey City	23,312
Fort Worth	11,462
Philadelphia	4,415
Pittsburgh	2,532
Oklahoma City	7,951

SHEEP.	
Chicago	72,015
Kansas City	24,356
Omaha	23,118
East St. Louis	20,311
St. Joseph	10,092
Cudahy	250
Sioux City	419
New York and Jersey City	37,279
Fort Worth	4,079
Philadelphia	6,892
Pittsburgh	750
Oklahoma City	0

## NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY REPORT TO JUNE 10, 1916.

	Beefers.	Calves.	Sheep and lambs.	Hogs.
New York	1,809	6,735	86	5,177
Jersey City	3,268	8,030	7,937	18,135
Central Union	1,930	871	9,236	...
Totals	7,007	15,636	37,279	23,312
Totals last week	5,824	10,856	30,276	20,501

## RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	500	16,080	8,000
Kansas City	100	1,200	...
Omaha	100	1,000	...
St. Louis	350	3,000	...
St. Joseph	100	2,000	500
Sioux City	400	4,000	600
St. Paul	300	1,000	25
Oklahoma City	200	1,000	...
Fort Worth	100	600	...
Milwaukee	...	100	...
Denver	373	239	310
Louisville	100	11,000	4,800
Detroit	...	350	...
Cudahy	...	1,500	...
Wichita	...	73	...
Indianapolis	200	6,009	...
Pittsburgh	...	2,500	500
Cincinnati	200	3,300	300
Buffalo	75	2,500	200
Cleveland	...	2,000	...

MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1916.

Chicago	22,000	51,000	13,000
Kansas City	12,000	13,000	9,000
Omaha	3,200	8,400	8,800
St. Louis	6,700	11,000	6,800
St. Joseph	2,100	7,000	1,500
Sioux City	2,000	4,000	...
St. Paul	4,600	16,000	200
Oklahoma City	900	1,800	150
Fort Worth	5,500	5,000	1,300
Milwaukee	50	...	...
Denver	1,567	609	289
Louisville	2,300	3,390	6,400
Detroit	...	2,500	...
Cudahy	...	400	...
Wichita	...	705	...
Indianapolis	1,100	6,000	...
Pittsburgh	2,400	9,000	4,000
Cincinnati	2,500	4,933	2,000
Buffalo	3,800	16,000	2,000
Cleveland	2,000	4,000	4,000
New York	3,150	7,950	10,300
Toronto, Canada	2,212	1,065	331

TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1916.

Chicago	4,000	16,000	13,000
Kansas City	10,000	16,000	3,000
Omaha	4,000	9,800	8,000
St. Louis	7,400	11,000	7,300
St. Joseph	2,200	11,000	3,500
Sioux City	1,200	5,000	600
St. Paul	1,500	5,000	225
Oklahoma City	900	3,000	...
Fort Worth	2,500	800	1,000
Milwaukee	300	3,711	100
Denver	340	1,901	1,818
Louisville	...	411	...
Detroit	...	1,300	...
Cudahy	...	3,500	...
Wichita	...	3,279	...
Indianapolis	1,050	6,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	2,500	530
Cincinnati	300	2,745	2,800
Buffalo	400	6,500	600
Cleveland	...	2,000	...
New York	1,300	3,327	5,170
Toronto, Canada	433	357	278

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1916.

Chicago	17,000	26,000	13,000
Kansas City	5,000	12,500	7,000
Omaha	4,000	11,000	3,200
St. Louis	3,200	8,000	5,800
St. Joseph	3,100	6,000	1,500
Sioux City	2,000	7,000	300
St. Paul	1,600	5,000	250
Oklahoma City	1,800	2,400	...
Fort Worth	3,000	2,500	600
Milwaukee	150	5,387	...
Denver	150	100	2,300
Louisville	200	1,586	6,400
Detroit	...	4,500	...
Cudahy	...	1,000	...
Wichita	...	2,700	...
Indianapolis	2,100	10,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	1,500	300
Cincinnati	400	3,325	5,000
Buffalo	300	2,500	200
Cleveland	200	2,000	2,000
New York	1,780	6,367	3,887

THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1916.

Chicago	2,500	23,000	8,000
Kansas City	4,000	10,000	2,000
Omaha	3,100	17,000	1,800
St. Louis	2,700	8,000	4,000
St. Joseph	1,700	12,000	2,000
Sioux City	800	6,300	200
St. Paul	...	5,000	...
Oklahoma City	250	1,600	...
Fort Worth	2,000	1,400	...
Milwaukee	...	2,978	...
Louisville	...	2,100	...
Detroit	...	1,500	...
Cudahy	...	1,436	...
Wichita	...	7,000	...
Indianapolis	...	3,338	6,000
Cincinnati	400	2,500	200
Buffalo	200	2,000	...
Cleveland	...	2,000	...
New York	1,193	...	1,941

FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1916.

Chicago	1,500	28,000	11,000
Kansas City	1,200	7,000	1,000
Omaha	500	11,000	7,500
St. Louis	1,200	9,000	3,000
St. Joseph	100	5,500	500
Sioux City	300	6,300	...
Fort Worth	2,000	2,000	...
St. Paul	1,800	3,800	200
Oklahoma City	1,500	1,200	...

## HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

Reports show a big movement of packer hides. Sole leather tanners bought at only slight advances from previous sales. The sentiment is bullish and higher prices are predicted to follow the advent of the summer season.

### Chicago.

**PACKER HIDES.**—Close to 125,000 packer hides moved this week. One big sole leather concern took about 75,000 and the rest of the list was scattered among a number of buyers. Branded hides received the most attention. Texas steers and branded cows were the principal grades wanted among the sole leather kinds. All packers moved Texas and branded cows to the first of July except one killer who declined to go beyond slaughter and as a result has two weeks of June still unsold. Heavy native steers sold at 26½¢. for about 5,000 June hides. More were sold but details cannot be learned. The sale rate of 26½¢. is bid for one packer's entire June slaughter, but he declines to book anything but first two weeks hides at that figure and movement hangs fire. Some light average May hides are offered at 27¢. Heavy Texas steers sold in the big movement at 24½¢. with light and extreme lights at 24¼¢. This movement took in about 60,000 hides. One killer moved a few Texas about ten days ago quietly at a quarter less for each weight range. One of the southwestern packers sold a thousand early June Texas at 24¼¢. for heavies and 24¢. for lights and later moved a thousand late June heavy and light Texas steers at 24½¢. and 24¼¢. Butt branded steers sold at 24¢. by two packers, one moving 7,000 and the other 5,000. Plenty of May butts are around awaiting buyers and tanners went right by the hides on which grubbing is permitted to get the hides which make larger gains in tanning. Some May butts are held at 24¼¢. but most killers will combine both May and June at 24¢. Colorado steers sold early in the week for a thousand Denver May hides at 23½¢. In the big movement, all packers sold a few May hides for an aggregate of 9,000 at 23½¢. No Junes have moved as far as can be learned. Seeing that other selections scored no advances on Junes, over the Mays, June Colorados are quoted at 23½¢. Branded cows went at 24¼¢., along with underweight Texas steers for a total of about 20,000 June hides. One packer has last two weeks of the month unsold and places no price on them. Production is usually very limited until the fall months. Heavy native cows sold at 23½¢. for 3,000 May and June kosher hides. Regulars sold at 24½¢. for 3,000 June kill. Later 2,000 similar

slaughter went at 25¢. and 2,000 subsequently moved at 25½¢. of July take-off. Inquiries are around for heavy cows in slaughter to the end of the year but no killer will quote and bidders have to take hides from month to month. Light native cows sold early in the week at 24½¢. for 2,500 June hides. There were rumors around the market connecting this selection with movement but nothing definite could be learned. All packers talk 25¢. for this grade of hides. Buyers are slow to take hold. Native bulls were not moved. Inquiries were around for June to January take-off and one killer intimated he tentatively had a bid of 22¢. for such salting, if he would consent to make an offering. This was not his policy at present. April and May hides are offered at 21@21½¢. and bids at the last sale rate of 20½¢. have been refused for them. Branded bulls rule quiet and waiting at 19@20¢. nominal as to seller and salting.

Later.—The packer market is steady. There are rumors of a movement comprising more June natives at 26½¢. This price is freely bid for the entire June slaughter, but sellers are only willing to sell the first half of the month. They ask 27¢. for hides to be taken off the last two weeks in June. Branded hides hold firm.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—Conditions in country hides are but little changed from a couple of weeks ago. Movement is too small to indicate a return of free and easy trading and firm prices. The quality of stock available is the main reason for continued inactivity on buyers part. Heavy steers were not reported sold alone. These are nominally quoted at 19½¢. for current quality. Sorted over lots are held up to 21¢. as to descriptions. Heavy cows sold with buff weights down to 50 lbs. at 19½¢. for lots running better for ones than current receipts. About 3,000 such hides moved. Current heavy cows in 60 lb. up weights quoted at 19@19¼¢. as to lots; inside for goods containing rejects from the above trades. Buffs went at 19½¢. for two cars of current receipts and were included in the heavy cow movement from 50 to 60 lbs. as noted above at 19½¢. All dealers would book more business in long haired grubby buff at 19½¢., but the big buyers hold views of 19¢. and intimate it is possible to secure some if they care to make the bids. No seconds were moved alone. These are quoted at 18½¢. asked. The situation in the country is steady at 19¼@19½¢. delivered basis for 25 lb. up hides. Extremes sold at 22¢. for a car of current goods running but little better than original run in the matter of seconds. Some lots are available down to 21½¢. in this market and as low as 21¢. from outside points from the poorest qualities. Some resalted packer extremes made 24¢. this week, one car going at that rate. Branded hides were quiet. Nominal market is quoted at 18@18½¢. flat basis as to lots. Country packer branded hides are quoted at 23@24½¢. as to descrip-

tions. Inside was paid for May Pacific coast packer hides and outside for St. Louis heavy Texas with lights in connection at 24¼¢. of slaughter late in present month. Bulls were not moved. Offerings at 17¢. failed to interest buyers. Last sales of country run were at that figure. Country packer bulls are quoted at 19½@21¢. nominal as to descriptions. Kipskins were sold at 25½¢. for a car of May, June packer skins. Other lots are offered at 25 to 26¢. as to descriptions. Inside asked for slaughter running back to last year. Outside for current goods. Country skins quoted at 23¢. last paid and 23½¢. asked for further business. City skins quoted at 24@25¢. as to lots.

Later.—Country hides are quiet, with 19½¢. considered the nominal market for buff. No short-haired hides are offered yet.

**CALFSKINS** sold at 36¢. for 20,000 April, May and June packer slaughter. This is a cent advance over prior business. Only one lot of about 8,000 Mays remains unsold and 40¢. is firmly demanded for it. First salted local city skins are quiet and held at 34¢. where offered; most collectors decline to talk business yet. Outside city skins last sold at 32¢. and now 33¢. is the asking figure. Country skins quoted at 30@31¢. last realized. Two cars of mixed country and outside city skins from an Ohio point sold at 31½¢. for movement in this direction. Deacons quoted at \$2.15@2.55 and light calf at \$2.35@2.75. Inside asked for country run and outside for city skins.

Later.—Calf-skins are decidedly firm. One packer has refused 37¢. for a car of June calfskins. Two packers offer three cars of May-June calfskins at 40¢.

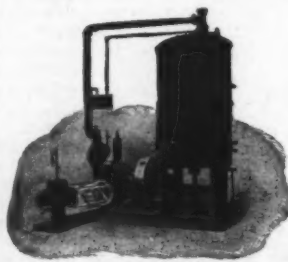
**HORSE HIDES** are easier. Country run sold at \$6.75 early in the week. Offerings at that rate fail to attract buyers whose ideas now are at \$6.50. City hides are quoted at \$7.00 nominal. Seconds are quoted at the usual \$1.00 reduction; ponies and glues quoted at \$2.50@3.00 and coltskins at \$1.00@1.50.

**HOGSKINS** quoted steady and moderately active as fast as available in small parcels at 80@90¢. for regular country run with rejects out at half price. No. 1 pigskin strips sold at 11¢. Bids for more are at 10@10½¢. No. 2 skins quoted at 9@10¢. and No. 3's at 5@6¢. nominal. Sheep Pelts.—Trading by pullers was rather limited. Prices are considered too high and buyers are remaining inactive as a remonstrance. Wool skins are about all in, but what few crop up occasionally, principally in the country market, are worth \$2.25@2.50. Packer shearlings sold up to \$1.00 for specially selected sorts. Straight run quoted at 85@90¢. asked and last paid. Spring lambs are slow and valued at \$1.25@1.35 as to descriptions. Dry Western pelts 23@24¢. as to varieties. Outside asked for the best Montana descriptions.

### New York.

**PACKER HIDES.**—The packer market was active during the past week in line with the western situation and holds steady to strong. Fully 9,300 native steers, both winter and summer hides, changed hands. Early in the period one up-town packer sold 700 to 800 February and March native steers at 21½¢. About 8,500 June native steers were sold by all killers at 20¢., cleaning them up to the first of July on this selection. Good inquiries were noted here on June butt brands with bids of 23½¢. refused. Sellers were demanding 24¢. for business but well posted operators claim that bids of 23½¢. if made today would not be turned down. Buyers on the other hand have filled their wants in the west at the local asking rate, getting lighter hides and a very small percentage of kophers. Winter native steers are still held by most packers and are quoted at 21½@22¢. Winter spreads are also a drag on the market and are nominal at 24¢. June forward goods are quoted at 28¢. Cows all weights held at 24@24½¢. asked and native bulls 19@20¢. as to seller and take-off. Small packers are quiet but steady. Sellers are endeavoring to move some 3,000 January-May native steers at 22¢. but fail to attract buyers at this figure. May cows all weights are being held at 23¢. nominal.

(Continued on page 43.)



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## LIVE STOCK MARKETS

## CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, June 21.

While the real prime cattle selling from \$11@11.50 are fully steady at the highest point of the season thus far, steers selling from 10@11c. are off 25@35c., while under 10c. the market shows 35@40c. decline, most loss being on the medium to pretty fair steer cattle selling from \$9.75 down, and especially effective has been the decline on cattle showing grass. The receipts for the first three days of the week will total approximately 43,000 cattle, as compared to 37,781 for the same period a week ago. The increase in the supply, which is liberal for the time of the year, bears out our frequent expressed opinion that, with grass so plentiful, there would be a strong temptation to hold back cattle that were gaining and doing nicely because of the gain they were making. But the loss in the market has more than offset the gain. The probabilities are that we will have curtailed receipts and a temporary reaction within the near future.

The market on butcher cattle has suffered a serious slump, canners and cutters being off a quarter; bulls are a flat 50c. lower, excepting on fleshy butcher and export bulls; and good to choice cows and heifers have declined 50c.@\$1 per cwt., most loss being on the medium and in-between "grassy" grades, and especially the "slippery" heifers. The drop in prices was looked for. Now, we are due for a rally, but unless all signs fail, it will only be a temporary rally, and especially erratic during the near future will be the market on the medium and in-between grassy grades because Southern "grassers" are beginning to move, and will soon be in liberal supply at the other markets.

Packers' need of hogs is ill concealed, every "dip" in the trade being followed by liberal buying orders and a consequent recovery, and since Monday the receipts have been very light, indicating that Monday's run of 51,235 was no criterion to go by, and the trade shows a sharp revival. Wednesday's market ruling active and 10@15c. higher, and out of the 26,000 hogs on sale, 5,000 of them were consigned direct to the packers, mostly from St. Paul. Bulk of the prime butchers and good shipping grades sold on Wednesday from \$9.90@10.05; good, decent mixed and underweight light mixed grades all the way from \$9.70@9.85, with a few plain, grassy, mixed packing kinds \$9.50@9.65, and healthy pigs anywhere from \$8.25@9, according to weight, quality and fat. A strong and higher provision trade is indicative of an unusually good demand for pork products, and with the policy of "watchful waiting" finally changed into strenuous activity, we can expect a still broader demand for pork products due to government orders.

Quality of arrivals in this department has been much improved since the first of the week, and the rubbish seems now to be pretty well cleaned up. An excellent demand prevails for all of the desirable grades in both sheep and lambs, with the market working a little higher daily. While fairly liberal receipts are expected for next week, there is a broad demand, and no doubt prices will hold well up to the present level. With Wednesday's receipts estimated at 12,000 head, the market showed marked activity with value strong at 10c. higher, as compared with the previous session. We quote: Good to choice spring lambs, \$11.25@11.65; poor to medium, \$8.50@10.75; good to choice, dry-fed yearlings, \$9.50@10; fair to best grass yearlings, \$8.75@9.35; feeding yearlings, \$7@7.75; good to choice wethers, \$7.25@7.50; fat ewes, \$6.75@7; poor to medium, \$6.25@6.50; culls, \$4.50@5.50.

## KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, June 19.

Arrivals of cattle today were much larger than expected and the market had a decidedly weaker tendency except for strictly dry lot steers, and few in that class were offered. The day's trade added nothing new in the general tendency in the market as the price movement is increasing the spread in quotations, by maintaining high record levels for the dry lot steers, and the half fat, especially those cattle that have made weight gains on grass, are lower. The extremes in the market today were steady to 15c. lower, mostly 10c. off. The fat steers here today came from a wide area, Texas sending in liberal supplies from below the quarantine line. A train load of steers came from Arizona. Oklahoma, Colorado and Nebraska were fairly well represented and Kansas had a good many wintered, grass fat steers here today. The range in prices was \$6.50@10.75, mostly \$8.25@10.25. The lowest priced steers were on the quarantine side. Cows and heifers were in limited supply and mostly steady in price. Demand for stockers and feeders was active, and prices for stockers was stronger. Receipts were limited. Most of the good stockers sold at \$7.50@8, and feeders up to \$8.50.

Hog prices were down 5@10c. and about 20c. under the high point last week at the opening today but at close of market, prices ruled steady to strong with active demand. The top price was \$9.70, and the bulk of sales ranged from \$9.40@9.65.

Lambs were quoted 10@15 cents lower and sheep were steady. Most of the offerings were spring lambs that brought \$10@10.75, top Arizona lambs \$11. Slipped Texas sheep brought \$6.75@7, and breeding ewes sold up to \$8.

## ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., June 21.

Cattle receipts for the week ending today amount to 24,000, of which 8,600 were southern. On the native side some very high prices have been paid. The market's record for heavy beefs was established on Monday when 7 loads averaging something over 1,400 lbs. brought \$11.35. On heavy prime cattle the market has held steady until the last couple of days there is a decline in this grade under the high time of 15@25c. On the medium and light weight cattle there is a much more marked depreciation in values; it averages fully 40c., and possibly more, in spots. Best heifers and yearlings, those selling from \$10@10.35, the top, are called strong—this is probably the case, quality considered—but on the medium kinds and light butcher stuff, the market is barely steady. The bulk of the sales, in yearlings and heifers, range from \$8.25@9. Canners and cutters are fully steady. They are selling from \$4.75@5.25, and there is an active demand for them. The feature of the week is the heavy run on the southern side and the activity of the market on these cattle. For Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of this week we have had right at 250 carloads of them, and they have found ready sale. The price range has been from \$6.75@9, with a great many of them going around the \$8.50 mark. They have experienced a decline in price for the week to just about the same extent as obtained on the native side, and as in native cattle, the heaviest part of the decline was on the medium and light weight offerings. Eastern order buyers

have been attracted by the volume of southern cattle, and quite a fair percentage of the sales are going to Eastern slaughterers.

Hog receipts for the week amount to 53,000 head. While there has been some fluctuation in price the market has averaged fully steady, with this time a week ago, and is today at the strongest point of the week. A number of loads of good heavy and mixed hogs sold at \$10; on last Thursday a few fancy heavy hogs brought \$10.05, but they would not have brought a dime the next day. The packer buying still dominates the market, but quite a few hogs are being shipped east, enough to make a higher competitive market particularly on the shipping weights. At that, the Eastern order buying has not yet arrived at a normal condition. Our price range today is: Mixed and butchers, \$9.75@10; good heavy, \$9.95@10; rough, \$9.35@9.50; lights, \$9.55@9.90; pigs, \$8@9.60; bulk, \$9.75@9.95.

Sheep receipts are still increasing. We have received close to 26,000 for the week ending today. The market has been extremely active, and is for the most part right at 25c. higher, on all grades, for the week. Best native lambs, including Kentuckies and Tennessees, are quoted at \$11@11.55. The bulk of this kind is selling close to \$11.25. All other grades, including lights and culls, range from \$7@10.50. Ewes are quoted up to \$7.50 for the best killing kinds, although very good ones are going to scale at \$7@7.25. Breeding ewes, which are scarce, can be good enough to bring \$8, or possibly better, for strictly prime ones. Sheared lambs are still quoted at \$6@10. Wethers, \$5@8. Prompt clearances have been effected all week.

## OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

So. Omaha, Neb., June 20.

Receipts of cattle dropped off sharply last week, 15,300 head, but this had no stimulating influence on the market owing to the fact that grass cattle from Texas are appearing at other points and displacing the medium and common natives. Strictly choice beefs held their own and are still quoted up to \$11.00 and the prime yearlings selling around \$10.50 and better were also quoted steady for the week. About everything else sold lower the decline in the case of the common yearlings being around 15@25c. Bulk of the fair to good 1,000 to 1,300-pound beefs sell at a spread of \$9.50@10.25 and common to fair grades at \$8.25@9.25 and on down. Packers were especially bearish on grass cows and heifers and the range of prices is about the widest it has ever been. Prime, corn fed yearlings sold as high as \$10.00 and common canners as low as \$4.00. The bulk of the fair to good butcher stock is selling around \$6.00@7.25. Veal calves are quoted steady at \$9.00@11.75, but bulls, stags, etc., are lower at \$6.00@8.00.

There was a very good run of hogs last week, 59,400 head, but the demand has been improving and prices are working higher all along the line. Both packers and shippers favor the stronger weights but the range of prices is not very wide and quality rather than weight determines the price. With 10,700 hogs here today the market was 10@15c. higher. Tops brought \$9.65 as against \$9.50 last Tuesday and the bulk of the trading was around \$9.40@9.55 as compared with \$9.35@9.45 a week ago.

Sheep and lamb receipts are unusually liberal for this time of the year owing to the early shipping of Idaho and Oregon lambs. Demand for desirable stock has been active and the market strong for anything suitable for the killers and there has also been some competition of late from the feeder buyers. Spring lambs are quoted at \$8.30@11.30; clipped fed lambs at \$8.50@9.50; yearlings \$7.00@7.75 and ewes \$5.25@6.75.

# ICE AND REFRIGERATION

## NEW CORPORATIONS.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—George Heistand, H. W. Kerr and Charles J. Ryan have incorporated the Fort Wayne Pure Ice Co., with a capital stock of \$10,000.

The Imperial Ice & Development Company, to produce and manufacture ice, ice making machinery, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, under the laws of the State of Delaware.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Joseph Shoenbaum, 334 Stone avenue, Brooklyn; Joseph Taleianik, 248 Wyona street, Brooklyn, and Hyman Tepman, 615 Cleveland street, Brooklyn, have incorporated the Public Coal Co., Inc., to deal in ice, coal, etc. Capital stock, \$50,000.

## ICE NOTES.

Orange, Va.—An ice plant will be installed by H. Oliver Lyne in connection with the electric light plant.

La Farge, Wis.—The plant of the La Farge Co-operative Creamery Co. has been destroyed by fire.

Little Rock, Ark.—An ice plant with a daily capacity of ten tons will be installed by the Terry Dairy Company.

Gainesville, Fla.—A building will be erected and machinery to grind meal, grits and stock feed installed by the Co-operative Ice Mfg. Company.

St. Louis, Mo.—Contract has been let by the St. Louis Independent Packing Company, for the erection of a four-story, 165x177 foot, cold storage plant.

Daphne, Ala.—A two-story, 30x50 feet, concrete block building will be erected by R. W. Shriner for the manufacture of ice cream, dairy products, etc. A ten-ton ice plant will be installed.

Abingdon, Va.—A building will be erected, ice cream and butter machinery and equipment for a daily capacity of 15 tons ice, installed by the Abingdon Creamery Company, recently incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000, with A. W. Buhrman as president; W. H. Giesler, vice-president; E. W. Potts, secretary, and W. M. Richie as treasurer.

## NEW JERSEY COLD STORAGE LAW.

The amended New Jersey cold storage law goes into effect on July 1, its chief feature being the requirement that all meats and other food products stored more than 30 days shall be placarded as such when sold. The new act provides that articles of food which have been held in any cold storage warehouse for a period of 30 days or more shall be placarded in a conspicuous manner, so as to inform purchasers or prospective purchasers of that fact. The act makes it unlawful to represent or advertise as fresh food products which have been in storage for 30 days or more. Violations of the act are made punishable by a penalty of from \$10 to \$50.

The foods which the law regards as subject to cold storage methods of preservation include fresh meat and fresh meat products, except in process of manufacture; fresh food fish, game, poultry, eggs, milk and milk products and edible fats and oils.

The new law also strengthens the provisions for supervision of cold storage plants by providing that they shall be licensed by the State Department of Health. It also simplifies some legal difficulties which have interfered with prosecutions under the present law. It requires that foods in cold storage shall be reported to the State Health Department monthly instead of quarterly as heretofore.

## HIGH LIVESTOCK PRICES IN CANADA.

Canadian government authorities announced that the price for hogs has reached a record—\$11.65 per hundredweight for fed and watered hogs on the Toronto market. Even at this figure there is a large demand for Canadian bacon in Great Britain, and this condition is expected to prevail for some time.

Of nearly \$123,818,439 worth of bacon imported by Great Britain in 1915 Canada furnished about 13 per cent., the value of which was \$16,179,286. Canadian bacon has been

selling at 24 to 29 cents per hundredweight above American, and about the same rate below the Danish product in Great Britain. Western Canada is producing large quantities of rough grain that will sell for lower prices than wheat, and may well be used to produce good results in finishing hogs for the bacon market.

Yearling lambs in Canada have reached a record price of \$14 per hundredweight, and only a rapid and general expansion is expected to reduce prices materially. The demand for wool is good and farmers are renewing interest in sheep raising.

In the Province of New Brunswick the demand for pure-bred ram lambs, selling at \$15 each, could not be met by the local supply. The provincial authorities are experimenting with flocks imported from Ontario and with the few pure-bred flocks that could be found in this and other eastern Provinces.

## SUSPEND MEAT FREIGHT RATES.

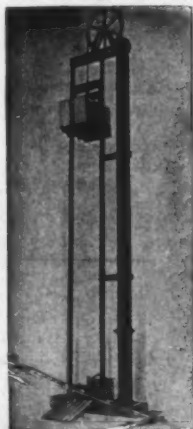
By an order entered on Monday the Interstate Commerce Commission suspended until October 18, 1916, the operation of certain schedules appearing in the tariffs of Eastern railroads which were to become effective on July 1.

The suspended schedules provided for increased charges on fresh meats and packinghouse products forwarded in peddler cars between points in central freight association territory.

Under the present rules the aggregate charge per car is on a basis of a minimum weight of 20,000 pounds at the fresh meat carload rate to the furthestmost destination of any consignment in the car. The suspended schedules had provided that the minimum aggregate charge will be on basis of a minimum weight of 21,000 pounds at the fresh meat carload rate to the furthestmost destination of any consignment in the car.

## ICE HANDLING EQUIPMENT

For Manufactured and Natural Ice Plants  
Cold Storage Houses, Canning Stations



Our Machines are Designed and Built with a full knowledge of the requirements of prospective customers.

We offer the Services of our Engineering Department Free.

Are your facilities adequate? If not, write us today.

## ICE TOOLS

for use in every department of your business.

Write for 1916 catalog.

**GIFFORD-WOOD COMPANY**

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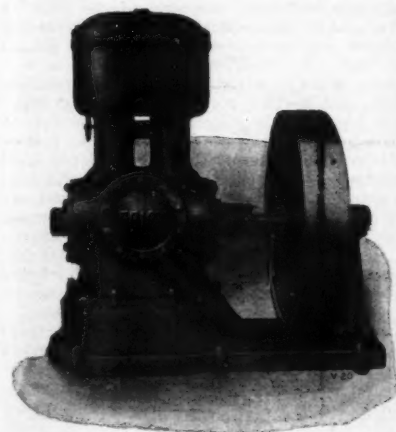
## The Big Question

before the buyer of a small refrigerating plant is—not how cheaply he can buy—but how much real service and reliability he can get.

The Frick Enclosed Machine embodies the same high class construction that has given all Frick Machinery an unequalled reputation for—

**Reliability and Lasting Service**

**Frick Company**  
MAKING REFRIGERATING MACHINERY SINCE 1882



New York, N. Y.

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## PURITY IS ESSENTIAL IN AMMONIA

For Refrigerating and Ice Making. Because nothing will reduce the profits of your plant so surely as Ammonia laden with organic impurities.

## BOWER BRAND ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

is made from pure Aqua Ammonia of our own production, thoroughly refined and purified. Send for Free Book and Calendar.

Specify **BOWER BRAND AMMONIA**, which can be obtained from the following:

ATLANTA: M. & M. Warehouse Co.  
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CHICAGO: F. C. Schapper, Wakem & McLaughlin.  
CINCINNATI: Pan-Handle Storage Warehouse.  
CLEVELAND: General Cartage & Storage Co.; Henry Bollinger Estate.  
DETROIT: Riverside Storage & Cartage Co.  
DALLAS: Oriental Oil Company.  
HAVANA: O. B. Cintus.  
HOUSTON: Texas Warehouse Co.  
INDIANAPOLIS: Railroad Transfer Co.  
JACKSONVILLE: St. Elmo W. Acosta.  
KANSAS CITY: Crutcher Warehouse Co.  
LIVERPOOL: Peter B. McGuire & Son.  
LOS ANGELES: York-California Construction Co.  
LOUISVILLE: Union Warehouse Branch.  
MEMPHIS: Patterson Transfer Co.  
MEXICO, D. F.: Ernst O. Heinsdorf.  
MILWAUKEE: Charles L. Kiewert Company.  
NEWARK: American Oil & Sup. Co.  
NEW ORLEANS: Chas. F. Ranta.

NEW YORK: Roessler & Hasselacher Chemical Co.; Shipley Construction & Supply Co.  
NORFOLK: Nottingham & Wrenn Co.  
OKLAHOMA CITY: O. K. Transfer & Stor. Co.  
PHILADELPHIA: Henry Bower Chem. Mfg. Co.  
PITTSBURGH: Penna. Transfer Co.  
PORTLAND, ORE.: Northwestern Transfer Co.  
PROVIDENCE: Rhode Island Whse. Co., Edwin Knowles.  
RIO DE JANEIRO: F. H. Walter & Co.  
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SALT LAKE CITY: Utah Soap Co.  
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ST. PAUL: Fidelity Storage & Transfer Co.; R. B. Whitacre & Co.  
SAN ANTONIO: Oriental Oil Co.  
SAN FRANCISCO: York-California Construction Co.  
SAVANNAH: Benton Transfer Co.  
SPOKANE: Spokane Transfer & Storage Co.  
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TOLEDO: Moreton Truck & Storage Co.  
WASHINGTON—Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

**HENRY BOWER CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CO., 29th St. and Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Pa.**

### INCOME TAX EXEMPTIONS.

The federal income tax law which became effective on October 3, 1913, provided that interest upon the obligations of a State or any political subdivision and upon the obligations of the United States or its possessions are not to be included in computing the net income subject to tax. Similarly, the law provided that when persons were liable for the normal income tax only, no return need be made of income derived from dividends on the capital stock or from the net earnings of corporations, joint-stock companies, or corporations, and insurance companies which are already taxable on their net income.

These exemptions do not, however, apply to income received by partnerships, according to the ruling of the Treasury Department dated June 1. Under this ruling the department, through the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, holds that sections of the law granting these exemptions refer solely to income accruing to individuals and not to income accruing to partnerships as such. As the share of the profits of partnership to which a partner would be entitled if it were divided, whether divided or not, is subject to taxation as income derived from the partnership as a source, persons receiving such income will not be permitted to go behind the partnership for the purpose of claiming individual exemption.

### DEMAND FOR MOTOR TRUCKS.

The great demand for motor trucks is one of the most remarkable of the year's developments in American industry, and there is no sign to indicate that it will abate so long as general business conditions are normal. From all the big companies making commercial vehicles comes the same good report of present conditions and an optimistic opinion of the future. President George A. Kissel, of the Kissel Motor Car Company, voices the sentiment of the trade on this subject as follows:

"Truck manufacture is in a substantial position and standing on sound ground. It is reaping the fruition of several years' hard campaigning to uproot prejudice and teach the superiority and economy of power over horse haulage. There have been many obstacles to remove and, while at times progress seemed slow, the present universal call for trucks proves that the educational work was well done after all."

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS



"Reports from practically all sections of the country declare that the ice harvest has been most unsatisfactory." — (Editorial.)

But this is not news. The Natural ice harvest is never satisfactory.

## Mechanical Refrigeration

is always satisfactory, if installed the YORK way.

Then why continue using ice for cooling, when Mechanical Refrigeration is less expensive, more dependable, more sanitary and more satisfactory in every way? Be independent of the ice harvest.

We have a Branch Office near you, supervised by expert engineers, who will be glad to give you information and prices on a Refrigerating Plant best suited to your individual requirements. Shall we have them call?

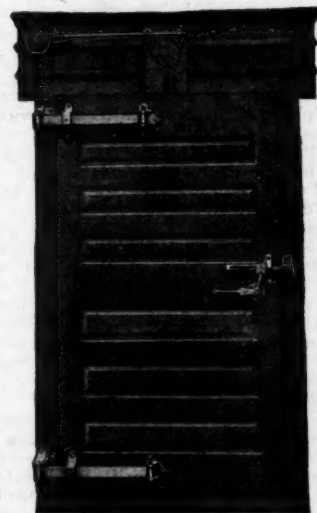
### YORK MANUFACTURING CO.

(Ice-Making and Refrigerating Machinery exclusively)

YORK, PA.

## DOORS

For Cold Storage  
and Freezers



Have you ever examined our "JONES" or "NOEQUAL"

type of Door, and noted the heavy material used in construction, or how the massive "Jones" Automatic Fastener and "Jones" Adjustable Spring Hinges keep the door tight against the double and triple seals of contact.

If not, it's time! You should know why the Big Packers use our doors almost exclusively.

Made with or without trap for overhead rail. Cork insulated. Built for strength. A 96-page illustrated catalog upon request.

### JAMISON COLD STORAGE DOOR CO.

Formerly

JONES COLD STORE DOOR CO.  
Hagerstown, Maryland, U.S.A.

**GEORGIA CRUSHERS' MEETING.**

(Continued from page 28.)

of the association were in excellent condition.

He was followed by P. D. McCarley, Atlanta, Ga., chairman of the Bureau of Publicity, and in view of the fact that the association for the first time in its history had conducted a genuine advertising and publicity campaign, his report was heard with the greatest interest.

Mr. McCarley pointed out that over 1,792 columns (over one mile) of publicity had been printed with reference to cottonseed and its products in 112 weekly papers in Georgia every other week for 32 weeks, with a combined circulation of 112,000 copies per issue. He also pointed out that this co-operation was extended to the association without cost other than that paid for the plates containing these articles, each of which were prepared by Dr. A. M. Soule.

Mr. McCarley also brought out the fact that during the past season 344,00 reproductions of the series of paid advertisements put out by the association had appeared, and that 22,00 copies of the pamphlet prepared by Dr. Soule on "The Relation of Cottonseed Meal to Live Stock Farming" had been distributed by the oil mills of Georgia. He concluded his address by recommending the continuance and enlargement of the advertising and publicity campaign so auspiciously undertaken.

Hon. J. D. Price, Commissioner of Agriculture of Georgia, was the first speaker on the second day's programme, and his address, "The Upbuilding of Agriculture in Georgia," was most helpful and instructive. Commissioner Price has the distinction of being a former member of this association, for at one time he owned and operated one of the most successful cotton oil mills in the State.

He was followed by Ernest E. Dallis, publicity promoter of the association, who gave a detailed analysis of the work he had conducted for the Publicity Bureau, and exhibited a most interesting diagram giving a list of the papers used both for the publicity and advertising campaign and the reproduction of each article prepared by Dr. Soule, and each paid advertisement run in the interest of the association.

There is no problem confronting the crushers' associations of more vital importance to its membership than that of the boll weevil, and the convention heard with the greatest interest the address of the State Entomologist, Dr. E. Lee Worsham, on "The Boll Weevil," and pledged to him their hearty co-operation in the fight now being waged in Georgia to minimize the ravages of this pest.

He was followed by B. W. Hunt, of Eatonton, Ga., who delivered a practical talk on "The Value of Feeding Meal and Hulls to Live Stock," and introduced a number of analyses to substantiate the claims advanced as to the feed value of the feed recommended.

No address delivered before the convention aroused a greater interest than that which followed, by Secretary William W. Horne, of the Georgia Manufacturers' Association, on "Business and Politics—Organization Essential to Industrial Protection."

Realizing that only through watching carefully the cost of operation can a business succeed, the programme makers invited W. B. McBurney, of Atlanta, Ga., an efficiency engineer, to deliver an address on "Fuel Economy." This talk, which was replete with facts and figures, was attended with interest, and will be practiced with profit.

**Report of the Special Fiber Committee.**

Dr. T. C. Law, of the Picard-Law Co., of Atlanta, association chemist, read a most interesting report of the Special Fiber Committee, of which he is chairman, and which proved to be of great interest to the membership. His report is as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Cottonseed Crushers' Association of Georgia:

"The committee appointed by your president attended the meeting of the Feed Control Officials in Washington last November. While again this meeting adjourned without any final decision of this matter, we feel that our efforts in your behalf have resulted very satisfactorily.

"As you know, a committee was appointed over two years ago by the Feed Control Officials to look into this subject. This committee was composed of the state officials of Massachusetts, of Pennsylvania, of New Jersey, of Texas, and one representative from the Department of Agriculture. We have advised you of our successful efforts in getting three of this committee to visit oil mills in the South, and acquaint themselves thoroughly with the manufacturing end of our business. All of this committee with the exception of the Texas representative appeared to be thoroughly convinced, and at the last meeting they rendered the following report of their investigation. I understand that the Texas member was not present and the report was agreed upon by the other four.

"Your committee organized immediately after the meeting at which it was appointed in 1913, and decided upon a course of procedure. The season being so late it was considered desirable to collect samples and investigate conditions in the eastern part of the cotton belt that year. At the 1914 meeting they asked for further time, and that fall a representative of the committee continued the work of the year before in the western part. A large number of mills were visited and samples of seed and meal taken, hearings held and all the information possible was obtained.

"From a consideration of the data in the hands of the committee, they feel that the establishment of the crude fiber standard for cottonseed meal, in addition to the protein standard now in use, would be impracticable, and that it would serve no useful purpose."

"When we found that this report was to be submitted by experts who had given two years' time to the subject, we were reasonably sure that the Feed Control Officials would accept this report as final.

"Dr. G. S. Fraps, of Texas, objected so seriously to the adoption of the report and offered to furnish so much data to prove that it was a mistake, that he influenced the officials to delay the matter one more year. The impression was that during that year Dr. Fraps would issue a bulletin covering his side of the discussion, and that the Cottonseed Crushers' Committee would make public their argument.

"As the report of this committee could not have been more agreeable to us if we had been allowed to write it ourselves, we feel that we have really won a victory.

"I must again take this opportunity to call your attention to the great service that Dr. Stallings, the State Chemist of Georgia, has rendered us. Dr. Stallings is now president of the Feed Control Officials of the United States, and his influence in our behalf has largely been instrumental in obtaining the results we have.

"Dr. Stallings takes a very broad-minded and conscientious view of this question which appears to us to be absolutely fair to all concerned. While he has apparently had in mind at all times the right of the consumer, he has proven himself a true friend in protecting the interest of this great Southern industry. I, therefore, recommend that the thanks of this association be extended to Dr. Stallings and that same be communicated to him in a suitable manner by our secretary."

Tuesday afternoon the Convention was royally entertained with a boat ride on the steamer Pilot Boy, for a trip out to sea, as the guests of the Southern Cotton Oil Co. Refreshments were served on board and a most delightful trip was enjoyed.

At the Wednesday session addresses were delivered by F. W. McKee, of Atlanta, Ga., on "The Atlanta Commercial Exchange," and by J. Wayne Moore, on "Delinting Cottonseed Hulls—A Process."

The report of the Committee on Rules was made by H. C. Brown, Augusta, chairman, and the revision of the rules was adopted.

The report of the Arbitration Committee was made by E. P. McBurney, Atlanta; that

of the Executive Committee by T. M. Zellars, Grantville; the Governing Committee, by W. H. McKenzie, Montezuma; the Committee on Appeals and Grievances by M. B. Day, Social Circle.

The report of the Legislative Committee was presented by Harry Hodgson, Athens, and that on Classification of Cottonseed by Fielding Wallace, Augusta. The report of the Traffic Committee by S. Linthicum, Atlanta, was also adopted.

Election of officers and adoption of resolutions followed, and final adjournment was taken.

**CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.**

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, June 22, 1916.—Quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74@76 per cent. caustic soda, 4½¢ @ 5¢. per lb.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 4¼¢. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda, 5@5½¢. per lb.; 48 per cent. carbonate of soda, 3¼¢. per lb.; talc, 1¼¢ @ 1½¢. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 2¼¢ @ 3¢. per lb.; chloride of lime in bbls., 7¢. per lb.; chloride of lime in casks, 5½¢ @ 5¾¢. per lb.; silic, 2,000 lbs., \$15@20 per ton.

Prime palm oil, 12¢. per lb.; clarified palm oil in bbls., 13¢. per lb.; genuine Lagos palm oil in casks, 13¢. per lb.; palm kernel oil, 17¢. per lb.; yellow olive oil, 90@91¢. per lb.; green olive oil, 88¢. per gal.; Ceylon cocoanut oil, 14@15¢. per lb.; Cochin cocoanut oil, 16½¢ @ 17¢. per lb.; green olive oil foots, 10¢ @ 10½¢. per lb.; cotton oil, 11½¢ @ 12¢. per lb.; soya bean oil, 8@8¼¢. per lb.; corn oil, 9¼¢ @ 9½¢. per lb.; peanut oil, soapmakers, 5 per cent., 74@77¢. per gal.

Prime city tallow, 9@9¼¢. per lb.; house grease, 8¼¢. per lb.; oleo stearine, 10½¢ @ 11¢. per lb.; brown grease, 8@8½¢. per lb.; yellow packers' grease, 9@9¼¢. per lb.; dynamite glycerine, 46@48¢. per lb.; saponified glycerine, 32@34¢. per lb.; crude soap lye glycerine, 28@30¢. per lb.; chemically pure, glycerine, 50¢. per lb.

**MEAT SITUATION IN THE U. S.**

(Continued from page 17.)

on the farm. Even under intensive European methods European farmers find it necessary to purchase a certain portion of their concentrated feeds. Of course, if the entirety of the material which is needed for feeding purposes can be grown on the farm it is essential that this course be followed. With the existing farm conditions cattle feeding alone will not keep up soil fertility if this upkeep depends upon the feeds which are grown upon the farm entirely. Some of the plant food is bound to be marketed in the form of beef, milk, or other live-stock products.

Besides this, other losses of plant food continually occur. On most farms the purchase of additional high-protein concentrates from a permanent soil fertility standpoint is essential. Such procedure, if carried on continually, and if a sufficient number of cattle are fed, should result in a sufficiently fertile soil without the use of other nitrogenous fertilizers. The use of lime, phosphates and potash, however, where needed, should not be discontinued even though a large number of cattle are kept.

**Cottonseed Meal and Linseed Meal.**

Cottonseed meal and cake are the most important of the byproducts of our oil-manufacturing industry. It is the most important not only because of the quantity produced, but also because of its great efficiency as an economical source of protein.

Next in importance to cottonseed meal is linseed meal. Linseed meal is produced in much smaller amounts than cottonseed meal, but in sections where it has been used for any great length of time it is the most highly favored of all the protein-supplying concentrates. In other sections cottonseed meal is favored or is gaining in favor. At the present time, however, linseed meal is a more expensive source of protein than cottonseed meal, even where a greater freight rate has to be paid to obtain the latter commodity.



Soy-bean, peanut and sesame cake or meal are also byproducts of oil-bearing seeds which have value in supply protein in a concentrated form. These byproducts can be obtained in this country only in small amounts. At the present time very few establishments are expressing the oil from such seeds.

Other important byproducts of the oil-expressing industry are copra cake and meal, which is the residue from copra after expressing the coconut oil. Copra in turn is the kiln-dried or air-dried fruit of the coconut. Palm-nut meal, which at present is not obtainable at all in this country, is still another byproduct of this industry.

American plants express more cottonseed and linseed oil than those of any other country in the world, but France leads in the pressing of all other oil-bearing seeds.

Correspondence with oil-expressing companies gives the information that this industry is likely to be a great deal more extensive within a few years; in fact, the companies say that a great opportunity is open for manufacturing along these lines. The greatest drawback in the development of the industry heretofore has been the fact that manufacturers have been unable to interest American farmers in feeding the byproduct, nor have the manufacturers been able to dispose of it through other channels.

#### Exports of Cottonseed Feeds.

As American cottonseed-oil crushers have been unable to find a market for their entire output of meal and cake in the United States, nearly 400,000 tons of these feeds were exported in 1914. More than 500,000 tons were exported in each of the years 1912 and 1913. Some of this American-made meal and cake was sold in Europe at a lower price per pound than American feeders were paying for similar meal or cake at home.

A high quality of meal is required for the European trade, and the percentage of protein must run between 40 and 55 per cent. The high-protein meal under present conditions is the most economical meal to buy, but high-protein meal is seldom sold on the domestic markets. In 1914 English feeders were paying \$39 to \$40 per ton for cake with an analysis of 48 to 55 per cent. protein, while meal and cake in the United States with a test of only 38 per cent. of protein was selling for \$28 to \$32. This discrimination is the result of an effort on the part of crushers to compete with other oil cakes on European markets. It occurs also because Europeans know more of the value of such feeds and demand a better article than the average American farmer. Not only are crushers expanding their trade in cottonseed meal for feeding purposes, but they are heavily exploiting the use of cottonseed meal as a fertilizer. During 1914 about 1,000,000 tons, or one-half of the total amount produced, was used for application directly to the soil.

The following amounts of cottonseed meal were used for fertilizing purposes in each of the States named: Mississippi, 160,000 tons; Georgia, 251,981 tons; South Carolina, 188,192 tons; Connecticut, 7,000 tons; Alabama, 100,000 tons; Florida, 35,868 tons; Massachusetts, 7,000 tons; North Carolina, 75,000 tons.

There are other States which used cottonseed meal for this purpose, but the quantity was negligible or the data were unobtainable. In several States no meal is used at all for this purpose. The nitrogen in a ton of cottonseed meal is worth as much as the meal usually costs. At the same time, the use of cottonseed meal as a direct fertilizer is an exceedingly poor practice, since cottonseed meal, after being fed to cattle, will return 75 per cent. or more of the original fertility to the soil in the form of manure. Only one-fourth of its original fertilizer value is lost in feeding to cattle, and cattle will usually make profitable gains on cottonseed meal when fed the necessary roughages.

At the present time we are exporting annually to England alone 150,000 tons of cottonseed meal, 200,000 tons of corn and 50,000 tons of blackstrap molasses, as well as other feed stuffs. It would seem advisable to use at least a portion of these materials, together with our farm roughages, for putting more

cattle, fatter cattle and more dairy products on the market.

Denmark annually feeds 478 pounds of oil cake, most of which is cottonseed cake or meal, to each of the mature cattle in that country. The 1913 census showed that the United States had 56,527,000 head of mature cattle of the beef and dairy types. American dairymen and cattle feeders during the year 1913 used approximately 690,000 tons of cottonseed meal and cake for feeding purposes. (Note that the amount fed was only a little more than one-third of the total American production, although cottonseed primarily is a cattle feed.) Taking these figures as a basis, the United States uses approximately 24 pounds of cottonseed meal per head of mature cattle. Data could not be obtained for the consumption of linseed meal.

The cottonseed meal which is being produced in the United States should be almost entirely used at home for feeding cattle. An increased cottonseed meal consumption could be brought about in three different ways: First, by feeding our present type of cattle more of this feed; second, by improving the size and type of our cattle; and, third, by increasing the number of our cattle. The resulting increase in dressed beef could be used up in home consumption and in exports.

#### Cocconut Byproducts and Other Oil Meals.

At the present time dealers in edible oils advise that considerable opportunity is offered concerns that will develop the copra-crushing industry of this country, if they can find a market for their byproducts. This material, if crushed in the United States, would offer a very valuable source of concentrated protein food. The byproduct obtained from this industry is copra cake and meal. The only place which can be found where this material is being fed in the United States at the present time is about one or two local points in California. The imports of copra during the last two years have fallen off considerably.

Manufacturers who are using cocconut oil claim that the oil can be imported more economically than they can import the raw copra and crush it in this country. European feeders and people in this country who are using copra meal find that it is a valuable feed stuff. It is especially valuable as a dairy feed. At the present time this feed is of very little economic importance in the United States, since this country produces more concentrated feed than her cattle now consume. There may come a day when copra meal will have a great economic value in this country, but that time seems far off.

Peanut and soy-bean meals and cake are of more importance than copra meal, since both peanuts and soy beans are grown extensively in portions of this country. These meals are the byproducts of the manufacture of oil from these seeds. Large amounts of peanuts are crushed at Marseille, France. Soy beans are crushed most largely in Manchuria and to some extent in England.

In some sections of Germany the dairy feeders prefer peanut meal to any other oil meal, and feed it as the principal source of protein. It is in good demand everywhere on the European Continent. Peanut cake in Europe, like linseed cake and meal in this country, has become so popular that the price has advanced to a point where it is not considered as economical as some other forms of oil meal.

Soy-bean meal is a product that has sprung into prominence in European countries in the last few years. Soy-bean cake has been imported from Manchuria to some places on the Pacific coast, and reports are to the effect that its use has been quite satisfactory.

With the development of the industry of expressing oil from peanuts and soy beans an additional quantity of high-protein feed will be added to our present supply of such feeds.

#### How Oil Meals Are Fed Abroad.

In European countries oil meals are fed mostly in the cake form. The people are suspicious of most ground feeds, since feed

in such form offers better opportunity for adulteration. In shipping from this country, cottonseed cake is much easier handled and less waste is incurred than if shipped as meal in bags. Europeans prefer to feed oil cakes that have been "checked." In preparing the cake in this way "crisscross" lines mark the cake off into smaller cakes which are uniform in size and weight. When marked in this way the cake is handier to feed, since the weight of each cake is known, and each small cake can be easily and cleanly broken off from the large cake. In feeding this material some English feeders break the cake and place each cow's ration directly in her mouth.

English feeders use large quantities of "compound" cakes. These cakes are mixtures of different materials, chief among which are oil meals of different kinds, corn, wheat bran, molasses, etc. We annually ship about 50,000 tons of molasses to England, most of which is used as a "binder" and appetizer in the manufacture of the "compound" cakes.

As yet none of these mixed commercial feeds have been pressed into the cake form in this country. The use of mixed or commercial feed has been somewhat discouraged here, since certain firms have not been as careful to turn out a good product as they might have been. To a certain extent the use of such feeds is to be recommended, since their manufacture offers use for large amounts of alfalfa hay and other roughages which are "off color" or slightly inferior in other respects and would not otherwise find a market.

The manufacture of these feeds also offers a market for large quantities of molasses which would be rather hard to market in any other way. If the content is plainly marked upon the bags and if adequate laws are enacted for marking and branding such materials their use is to be recommended unless other feed can be purchased more economically.

In most feeding operations some one of these oil meals or cakes is essential, because they supply protein not only in its needed form, but with greater economy than it can be obtained from other sources. In view of the fact that we are feeding but a small portion of our production of these materials, effort should be made to create a more general demand for them.

Cottonseed meal is a good fertilizer, but as it can be fed to beef or dairy cattle with a loss of but one-fourth of its fertilizing elements it is a most economical feed to use. A full discussion of the feeding of cottonseed meal to beef cattle is given in Farmers' Bulletin 655, "Cottonseed Meal for Feeding Beef Cattle."

In the United States but 24 pounds of cottonseed meal is fed per head of cattle, while in some of the European countries from 250 to 500 pounds are fed to each cow annually. This shows the possibility of increasing the amount fed in this country. The results of such additional feeding would be increased production of beef and dairy products to be used for home consumption and export. At the same time the productive power of our soils would be greatly improved.

#### Use of Animal Byproducts.

Following is the opinion of these writers on the use of animal byproducts:

The byproducts of the packing industry in this country offer an abundant source of highly concentrated and very nutritious feed. The use of these materials, however, is limited mostly to swine and poultry, and for fertilizing purposes. In small amounts they have value as cattle feed, but because of the slightly rancid taste of such feeds cattle do not relish them as highly as they do the concentrates of vegetable origin.

Chief among the animal byproducts are tankage, blood meal and fish meal. Large amounts of all these materials are being used for fertilizing purposes. It is probable that fish meal may be used quite extensively at some future time for supplementing a corn ration for hogs, but it will probably not gain favor rapidly as a cattle feed.

# Chicago Section

Where politics begins friendship ends.

Sez the ass to the elephant: "Who are you pushing? There's one more river to cross!"

Hogs hit 10.15c. last week, with an average of 9.75c.

'Snouse! An angler couldn't tell the truth if he were to be hanged for lying.

Now it's up to Bill Hearst to raise Cain because we are going to war with Mexico.

Making a dove crow, an elephant moo and a moose bray is some job—next to making a fish sing!

Messrs. Wilson and Hughes have put the kibosh on that "This is no place for a minister's son" gag.

Seems like those European belligerents have forgotten the word "sufficient," but are trying hard to remember it.

We may josh a little about T. R., but we take no pleasure out of reading of his illness. Quite the contrary.

There's a difference between reel and real soldiers. The Stock Yards bunch look like the latter—very much so!

The National Live Stock Exchange Committee evidently believes in newspaper notoriety. "Fill 'em up" again, dog-gone it.

John W. Hall, of Taylor Bros. Company, left on June 19 for an extended trip to the Pacific coast. Expects to be gone a month.

Most of the Chicago concerns whose employees have been called for military duty will pay the men's families their regular wages.

To use a May Irwinism, some of our brightest and shrewdest politicians "make a noise like pounding a mess of corn-meal mush with a sponge."

Swift & Company's sales of beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, June 17, 1916, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 12.92c. per pound.

To see the boys prepare, and hear 'em talk, for and about this Mexican muss, one would think they were bound for a regular picnic. Are we downhearted? NAW!

C. L. Salyards, manager of the United Home Dressed Meat Company, Altoona, Pa., is an out and out National Provisioner fan, and one of the live wires in the game.

The Canton Provision Company, Canton, Ohio, is making improvements and additions aggregating \$35,000. This is a progressive concern and believes in preparedness.

After a poker session, next day: "Lo, old top! What did the madam say when you landed home this morning?" "I'll try and condense it fer yuh, and hand it to yuh t'nite!"

As an evangelist some skeptics think Ford has Billy Sunday backed off'n the dump. They say he has shook the devil out of more souls than Sunday ever joshed outa their kale. That's their notion, and they are entitled to it. A whole lot of people think different, judging from results.

Stew, with sheaf of chrysanthemums as peace offering for wifey, rehearsing spiel before arriving home: "M'dear, I brought you some christhums!" Naw, that won't do! 'M'dear, I brought you some christenums!' Ner that won't do! 'M'dear, I brought you some bewful christeanums!' Aw, why didn't I buy roses!"

For monkeying with the oleomargarine buzz saw Judge Landis gave one monkey five years in the federal prison and tacked on a \$25,000 fine. Another got nine years and six months and a \$5,000 fine. Another got four years, and yet one more got two years' imprisonment. 'It pays to be honest, especially when you have an honest product that can travel on its own bottom.

The last job "Cyclone" D. I. Davis planned before retiring from the business is fast nearing completion, the plant of the Chatham Packing Company, Chatham, Ont. This addition to the original plant makes the whole about a \$250,000 proposition and one of the finest and best equipped houses in Canada, it is claimed. Mr. Davis is now engineer for Vestey Bros., whose Chicago headquarters are at No. 110 South Dearborn street.

W. L. Gregson writes to The National Provisioner of the provision situation as follows:

H. P. Henschien R. J. McLaren  
**HENSCHEN & McLAREN**  
Architects  
Old Colony Bldg. Chicago, Ill.  
PACKING PLANTS AND COLD STORAGE  
CONSTRUCTION.

"The disappointment in hog quality and quantity and the broader interest in the futures market were the features of the week. The general provision jobbing trade shows improvement, but the weather is not particularly in favor of the trade in hams so far. We find certain cuts hard to buy, and all the others well held and the holders indifferent sellers. The stock report of June 14 was without immediate influence, but we agree that it is a showing that will eventually be the cause of much higher prices."

When Bill Fried, the Allegheny packer, visited Wheeling, W. Va., he called on Otto Schenk and had a fine time. When he left he gave Otto strict orders that when he came to Pittsburgh he must be his (Bill's) guest. Well, in the course of time Otto arrived in Pittsburgh, to find a big convention on and all the hotels (and guests) full, so he called up Bill's residence to find everyone absent but a maid. Otto concluded he'd go over anyhow, called a taxi and away he went. Arriving at Bill's house he sent the shuffer in to inquire "Is this Mr. Fried's residence?" And the maid is said to have replied: "Yes, sir, carry him in!"

## DEATH OF HENRY S. ROBBINS.

Henry S. Robbins, of the staff of the National Ammonia Company at St. Louis, died suddenly at Cleveland, O., on June 14 while in that city on a business trip for the company. Mr. Robbins was one of the best-known men in the ammonia business, and news of his death came as a shock to the trade at large as well as to his associates in the company, by all of whom he was deeply regarded. The body was returned to St. Louis for burial and services were held at the home of his mother in that city.

## KRAMER WITH ALLBRIGHT-NELL CO.

Louis A. Kramer, a packinghouse engineer and expert, who has been well-known in the trade for many years, has recently become associated with the Allbright-Nell Co. of Chicago. Mr. Kramer has designed much packinghouse machinery and equipment and is especially well known as a lard expert. He has a wide acquaintance in the trade, which will be interested to know of his new association.

H. C. GARDNER F. A. LINDBERG  
**GARDNER & LINDBERG**  
ENGINEERS  
Mechanical, Electrical, Architectural  
Specialties: Packing Plants, Cold Storage,  
Manufacturing Plants, Power Installations,  
Investigations.  
1134 Marquette Bldg. CHICAGO

**W. B. HULME**  
BROKER  
PACKING HOUSE AND COTTON OIL  
PRODUCTS—GREASE AND TALLOW  
739 Postal Telegraph Building, Chicago  
CODE: Cross Robinson

D. E. Washington, Mgr. & Chief Engr. Wm. H. Knohans, Associate Engr.  
**PACKERS ARCHITECTURAL & ENGINEERING CO.**  
—ENGINEERS—  
PACKING HOUSES, ABATTOIRS, COLD STORAGES  
Manhattan Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL. Cable Address Pacarco



**D**OES your engineer run YOUR refrigerating plant to produce best results using an anhydrous ammonia he knows is best for YOUR interest, or

Must he produce the best results he can with an anhydrous ammonia which is purchased upon a basis OTHER than that of quality?

Your engineer knows that a guaranteed pure and dry anhydrous ammonia made from a strictly mineral base does produce best results.

Only by using such an ammonia can you reduce operating expenses.

## Anhydrous **SUPREME** Ammonia

**"EVERY OUNCE ENERGIZES"**

Fill your requirements.

Used by most of the leading packers throughout the United States.

SUPREME means pure, dry, highest quality anhydrous ammonia.

Less power and less coal = less expense.

Better refrigeration and more satisfaction = greater efficiency.

**MORRIS & COMPANY,**

**Chicago, U. S. Yards**

### WESTERN PACKING and PROVISION COMPANY

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO  
**COMMISSION SLAUGHTERERS AND PACKERS**  
**KILLERS FOR EASTERN PACKERS**  
*Dressed Beef, Hogs, Sheep, Veal, and all Products*  
*Complete Government Inspection*  
 Members American Meat Packers' Association

Established 1877  
**W. G. PRESS & CO.**  
 175 W. Jackson Bl'vd, Chicago  
**PORK LARD SHORTRIBS**  
*For Future Delivery*  
**GRAIN** Correspondence Solicited **STOCKS**

#### A Profitable Quality Product



Made in Elgin

Write today for exclusive proposition to job the very highest quality oleomargarine in your territory. Can we quote you on creamery or process butter?

**B. S. Pearsall Butter Co.,**  
 Elgin, Illinois

**John Agar Co.**  
 Union Stock Yards CHICAGO, ILL.  
**Packers and Commission Slaughterers**  
**Beef, Pork and Mutton**  
 Members of the American Meat Packers' Association.

**LEON DASHEW**  
 Counselor At Law  
 320 Broadway, New York  
 Phones: Worth 2914-5.

References:  
 Armour and Company Joseph Stern & Sons,  
 The Cudahy Packing Inc.  
 Co. Rosebrock Butter & Manhattan Veal &  
 Egg Co., Inc. Mutton Co.  
 New York Butchers United Dressed Beef  
 Dressed Meat Co. Co.

**CHICAGO PACKING COMPANY**  
**Beef and Pork Packers**  
 Boneless Beef Cuts.  
 Sausage Materials.  
 Commission Slaughterers.  
 U. S. GOVERNMENT INSPECTION  
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 CHICAGO

**DOUBLE-REFINED NITRATE OF SODA**  
 Immediate Delivery From  
 Either Coast  
 National Supply & Equipment Co.  
 Peoples Gas Bldg. Chicago  
 Representing  
 SAN FRANCISCO SALT REFINERY  
 SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.  
 STAUFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY  
 CHAUNCEY, N. Y.

**BUSINESS BARGAINS TO BE FOUND ON PAGE 48**

## CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

## RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, June 12.....	16,241	1,595	32,629	14,464
Tuesday, June 13.....	3,438	3,451	9,734	10,680
Wednesday, June 14.....	18,102	2,460	22,407	16,985
Thursday, June 15.....	5,491	3,052	28,233	14,459
Friday, June 16.....	1,785	1,058	19,190	11,656
Saturday, June 17.....	307	28	16,823	7,833
Total last week.....	45,374	11,604	121,025	75,487
Previous week.....	40,509	10,720	125,559	71,685
Cor. week, 1915.....	39,505	10,467	108,012	40,235
Cor. week, 1914.....	39,977	8,043	144,474	74,573

## SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, June 12.....	3,500	...	982
Tuesday, June 13.....	679	1,009	200
Wednesday, June 14.....	3,482	7	1,302
Thursday, June 15.....	1,687	1,508	990
Friday, June 16.....	1,478	15	1,124
Saturday, June 17.....	181	1	733
Total last week.....	11,067	26	7,131
Previous week.....	10,495	12	11,142
Cor. week, 1915.....	7,900	...	19,445
Cor. week, 1914.....	17,559	124	10,892

## CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to June 17, 1916.....	1,083,280	4,333,328	1,647,246
Same period, 1915.....	932,087	3,628,805	1,450,130

## Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending June 17, 1916.....	506,000
Previous week.....	523,000
Corresponding week, 1915.....	437,000
Corresponding week, 1914.....	528,000
Total year to date.....	14,870,000
Same period, 1915.....	13,130,000
Same period, 1914.....	11,260,000

## Receipts at seven points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City, St. Paul) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to June 17, 1916.....	138,200	392,700	109,400
Previous week.....	145,700	414,200	140,200
Same period, 1915.....	111,900	324,400	135,700
Same period, 1914.....	96,100	390,500	134,100

## Combined receipts at seven markets for 1916 to June 17, and same period a year ago:

	1916.	1915.
Cattle.....	3,337,000	2,973,000
Hogs.....	12,541,000	10,629,000
Sheep.....	4,255,000	4,227,000

## CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending June 17, 1916:	24,700
Armour & Co.....	11,000
Swift & Co.....	10,500
S. & S. Co.....	6,900
Morris & Co.....	5,900
Hammond Co.....	9,400
Western P. Co.....	7,200
Anglo-American.....	11,100
Independent P. Co.....	4,000
Boyd-Lunham.....	5,100
Roberts & Oak.....	3,500
Brennan P. Co.....	11,800
Miller & Hart.....	...
Others.....	...
Totals.....	115,700
Total last week.....	120,100
Total corresponding week, 1915.....	94,900
Total for 1916 to date.....	3,692,500
Corresponding period, 1915.....	3,453,500

## WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week.....	\$10.10	\$9.75	\$7.35	\$9.65
Previous week.....	9.95	9.40	7.65	9.70
Cor. week, 1915.....	8.75	7.45	5.25	8.50
Cor. week, 1914.....	8.00	8.25	5.00	8.00
Cor. week, 1913.....	8.20	8.60	4.65	6.00
Cor. week, 1912.....	8.00	7.48	4.55	6.75
Cor. week, 1911.....	6.05	6.35	3.65	5.00

## CATTLE.

Good to choice steers.....	\$9.50@11.40
Yearlings, good to choice.....	9.25@10.35
Inferior steers.....	8.00@9.25
Stockers and feeders.....	7.25@8.30
Good to choice heifers.....	7.00@9.25
Good to choice cows.....	5.50@8.35
Cutters.....	4.00@5.25
Canvases.....	3.50@4.00

Butcher bulls.....	7.25@8.25
Bologna bulls.....	6.50@7.25
Good to prime calves.....	10.50@11.50
Heavy calves.....	8.50@10.00

## HOGS.

Prime light butchers.....	\$9.40@9.65
Fair to fancy light.....	9.40@9.60
Prime med. weight butchers, 240-270 lbs.....	9.45@9.75
Prime heavy butchers, 270-310 lbs.....	9.50@9.80
Heavy mixed packing.....	9.35@9.55
Rough heavy packing.....	9.25@9.45
Pigs, fair to good.....	7.50@8.75
*Stags.....	8.90@9.25

\*Stags subject to 80 lbs. dockage.

## SHEEP.

Shorn yearlings.....	\$8.25@9.25
Fair to choice clipped ewes.....	6.75@7.50
Shorn wethers, fair to choice.....	6.75@7.75
Spring lambs.....	10.00@11.65
Shorn lambs.....	9.00@10.00

## CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

## Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1916.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	\$22.67½	\$23.00	\$22.67½	\$22.90
September.....	22.25	22.65	22.20	22.50
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	12.77½	12.85	12.75	12.85
September.....	12.92½	13.00	12.90	12.97½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	13.02½	13.25	13.02½	13.17½
September.....	13.15	13.35	13.10	13.27½

MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1916.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	22.70	23.65	22.70	23.65
September.....	22.35	23.30	22.35	23.30
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	12.80	13.05	12.80	13.02½
September.....	12.90	13.20	12.90	13.15
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	13.10	13.60	13.10	13.60
September.....	13.20	13.72½	13.20	13.70

TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1916.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	23.65	23.82½	23.55	23.82½
September.....	23.30	23.60	22.15	23.50
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	13.07½	13.07½	12.97½	13.02½
September.....	13.17½	13.22½	13.07½	13.17½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	13.57½	13.57½	13.45	13.55
September.....	13.70	13.70	13.55	13.67½

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1916.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	24.00	24.65	24.00	24.65
September.....	23.75	24.30	23.75	24.15
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	13.10	13.25	13.07½	13.17½
September.....	13.22½	13.37½	13.22½	13.35
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	13.60	13.70	13.55	13.67½
September.....	13.70	13.80	13.60	13.77½

THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1916.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	24.60	24.62½	24.50	24.50
September.....	24.05	24.17½	23.87½	24.00
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	13.12½	13.12½	13.07½	13.07½
September.....	13.22½	13.30	13.20	13.20
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	13.60	13.65	13.57½	13.60
September.....	13.75	13.75	13.62½	13.67½

FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1916.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	24.20	24.25	24.10	24.10
September.....	23.80	23.90	23.65	23.70
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	12.97½	13.00	12.92½	12.92½
September.....	13.12½	13.15	13.07½	13.07½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	13.50	13.52½	13.40	13.40
September.....	13.57½	13.62½	13.47½	13.47½

†Bid. ‡Asked.

## CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

## Beef.

Native Rib Roast.....	20	23
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	25	32
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	30	35
Native Pot Roasts.....	18	21
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	14	18
Beef Stew.....	12	14
Beefless Corned Briskets, Native.....	18	21
Corned Rumps, Native.....	18	21
Corned Flanks.....	11	13½
Round Steaks.....	18	23
Round Roasts.....	18	21
Shoulder Steaks.....	18	23
Shoulder Roasts.....	14	18
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	14	18½
Roiled Roast.....	16	18

## Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	25	28
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	18	20
Lags, fancy.....	25	27
Stew.....	14	16
Chops, shoulder, per lb.....	20	23
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	23	26
Chops, French, each.....	18	21

## Mutton.

Lags.....	20	23
Stew.....	12½	14
Shoulders.....	16	18
Hind Quarters.....	20	23
Fore Quarters.....	15	17
Rib and Loin Chops.....	25	28
Shoulder Chops.....	18	20

## Pork.

Pork Loin.....	18	20
Pork Clops.....	22	24
Pork Shoulders.....	18	21
Pork Tenders.....	18	21
Pork Butts.....	18	21
Spiced Ribs.....	11	13½
Pigs' Heads.....	8	10
Leaf Lard.....	12½	15

## Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	20	23
Fore Quarters.....	14	16
Lags.....	20	23
Breasts.....	14	16
Shoulders.....	18	20
Cutlets.....	18	21
Rib and Loin Chops.....	25	28

## Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	9	11
Tallow.....	4	6
Bones, per cwt.....	17½	20
Califskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	20	23
Califskins, under 18 lbs. (deacons).....	20	23
Kips.....	22½	25

Watch Page 48  
for  
Business Chances

STERNE & SON CO.  
Just Brokers

Tallow, Grease, Stearine  
Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils  
Postal Tel. Bldg., Chicago

## DRYERS AND CONTINUOUS PRESSES

Economical Efficient  
Great Capacity

SAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL  
OFFSET COST TO INSTALL

For Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and  
Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-  
houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world.

Send for Catalogue T. B.

American Process Co.  
68 William St., - - New York



## CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

## WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

## Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers	14 1/2 @ 15
Good native steers	14 @ 14 1/2
Native steers, medium	13 @ 14
Helpers, good	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Cows	10 @ 12 1/2
Hind Quarters, choice	17
Fore Quarters, choice	13

## Beef Cuts.

Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	37
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	34
Steer Loin, No. 1	25
Steer Short Loin, No. 1	32
Steer Loin, No. 2	28 1/2
Steer Short Loin, No. 2	28 1/2
Cow Loin	19
Cow Short Loin	23 1/2
Steer Loin Ends (hips)	20
Cow Loin Ends (hips)	16
Sirloin Butts, No. 3	16 1/2 @ 19 1/2
Strip Loin, No. 3	14 1/2
Steer Ribs, No. 1	18 1/2
Cow Ribs, No. 1	17
Cow Ribs, No. 2	16
Cow Ribs, No. 3	13
Rolls	14
Steer Rounds, No. 1	15 1/2
Steer Rounds, No. 2	15
Cow Rounds	12 1/2 @ 14
Flank Steak	12
Rump Butts	12
Steer Chucks, No. 1	13 1/2
Steer Chucks, No. 2	12 1/2
Cow Chucks	11
Boneless Chucks	11 1/2
Steer Plates	10
Medium Plates	9 1/2
Briskets, No. 1	13
Briskets, No. 2	11
Shoulder Clods	12 1/2
Steer Navel Ends	9
Cow Navel Ends	8 1/2
Pure Shanks	7 1/2
Hind Shanks	6 1/2
Hanging Tenderloins	12
Trimnings	11

## Beef Offal.

Brains, per lb.	8
Hearts	8
Tongues	17
Sweetbreads	20 @ 22
Ox Tail, per lb.	8 1/2 @ 8
Fresh Tripe, plain	4 1/2 @ 4 3/4
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	5 1/2 @ 5 3/4
Livers	8
Kidneys, each	7

## Veal.

Heavy Carcass, Veal	13 @ 14 1/2
Light Carcass	15 1/2 @ 16
Good Carcass	16 1/2 @ 18
Good Saddle	18 1/2 @ 20
Medium Racks	11
Good Racks	14

## Veal Offal.

Brains, each	8
Sweetbreads	50
Calf Livers	20
Heads, each	25

## Lambs.

Good Caul Lambs	18
Round Dressed Lambs	20
Saddles, Caul	20
R. D. Lamb Fores	17
Caul Lamb Fores	15
R. D. Lamb Saddle	22
Lamb Fries, per lb.	20
Lamb Tongues, each	4
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.	12

## Mutton.

Medium Sheep	14
Good Sheep	15
Medium Saddle	15
Good Saddle	17
Good Fores	15
Medium Racks	13
Mutton Legs	17
Mutton Loins	15
Mutton Stew	10
Sheep Tongues, each	2 1/2
Sheep Heads, each	10

## Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	16
Pork Loin	16 1/2
Leaf Lard	13
Tenderloins	32
Spare Ribs	9
Butts	14
Hocks	10
Trimnings	10 1/2
Extra Lean Trimnings	14 1/2
Tails	7 1/2
Snouts	6
Pigs' Feet	4
Pigs' Heads	6 1/2
Blade Bones	9
Blade Meat	9
Cheek Meat	9
Hog Livers, per lb.	3 1/2 @ 4
Neck Bones	3 1/2
Skinned Shoulders	13 1/2
Pork Hearts	7 1/2
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	6 1/2
Pork Tongues	14
Slip Bones	5
Tail Bones	8
Brains	5 1/2
Backfat	12 1/2
Hams	17
Casas	13

Bellies	17
Shoulders	15 1/2

## SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	11
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	11
Choice Bologna	12
Frankfurters	14 1/2
Liver, with beef and pork	10 1/2
Tongue	15
Minced Sausage	13 1/2
Luncheon Sausage, cloth paraffine	12 1/2
New England Sausage	18
Prepared Luncheon Sausage	18
Special Compressed Sausage	15
Berliner Sausage	15
Oxford Lean Butts	22 1/2
Polish Sausage	12 1/2
Garlic Sausage	12 1/2
Country Smoked Sausage	14
Farm Sausage	17
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	14
Pork Sausage, short link	14 1/2
Boneless lean butts in casings	26 1/2
Luncheon Roll	17 1/2
Delicatessen Loaf	14 1/2
Jellied Roll	18

## Summer Sausage.

Best Summer H. C. (new)	27 1/2
German Salami	24 1/2
Italian Salami (new goods)	27 1/2
Holsteiner	18 1/2
Mettwurst	18 1/2
Farmer	21 1/2

## Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kitta	1.00
Bologna, 1/2 @ 1/4	2.00 @ 7.70
Pork link, kitta	1.75
Pork link, 1/2 @ 1/4	2.20 @ 8.80
Polish sausage, kitta	1.75
Polish sausage, 1/2 @ 1/4	2.20 @ 8.80
Frankfurts, 1/2 @ 1/4	2.20 @ 8.80
Frankfurts, 1/2 @ 1/4	2.20 @ 8.80
Blood sausage, kitta	1.00
Blood sausage, 1/2 @ 1/4	2.00 @ 7.70
Liver sausage, kitta	1.00
Liver sausage, 1/2 @ 1/4	2.00 @ 7.70
Head Cheese, kitta	1.00
Head Cheese, 1/2 @ 1/4	2.00 @ 7.70

## VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	10.25
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	10.25
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	12.40
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	21.00
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	22.00
Sheep Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	55.00

## CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

No. 1, 2 doz. to case	2.15
No. 2, 1 or 2 doz. to case	4.15
No. 6, 1 doz. to case	14.50
No. 14, 1/2 doz. to case	41.50

## EXTRACT OF BEEF.

2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	2.85
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	5.70
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	10.75
16-oz. jars, 1/4 doz. in box	20.00

## BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Prime Beef, 200-lb. barrels	22.00
Plate Beef	21.50
Prime Mess Beef	21.50
Mess Beef	21.00
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	—
Rump Butts	24.00
Mess Pork	26.00
Clear Fat Backs	26.50
Family Back Pork	28.00
Bean Pork	22.00

## LARD.

Pure lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	15 1/2
Pure lard	14 1/2
Lard, substitute, tes.	12 1/2
Lard, compound	12 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal. in barrels	12 1/2
Cooks' and bakers' shortening tubs	14 1/2
Barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces, half barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 c. to 1 c. over tierces.	14 1/2

## BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chi.	15 1/2 @ 22
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.	16 1/2 @ 23
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2 @ 5 lbs.	16 @ 22 1/2
Shortenings, 30 @ 60 lb. tubs	12 1/2 @ 15 1/2

## DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. 1000s are 1/4 c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	16 1/2
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	16
Rib Bellies, 20 @ 25 avg.	15 1/2
Rib Bellies, 16 @ 12 avg.	13
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	13 1/2
Fat Backs, 14 @ 16 avg.	13 1/2
Extra Short Clears	14 1/2
Extra Short Ribs	14 1/2
D. S. Short Clears, 20 @ 25 avg.	15 1/2
Butts	11
Bacon meats, 1 1/4 c. more.	

## WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	19 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	19 1/2
Skinned Hams	21 1/2
Casas, 4 @ 6 lbs., avg.	14
Casas, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg.	13 1/2
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs., avg.	15
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	24 1/2
Wide, 10 @ 12 avg., and strip, 5 @ 6 avg.	19 1/2
Wide, 8 @ 8 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.	19 1/2
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12 avg., and strip, 4 @ 6 avg.	15
AVG.	25 1/2
Dried Beef Sets	25 1/2

Dried Beef Inside	28 1/2
Dried Beef Knuckles	26
Dried Beef Outside	23 1/2
Regular Boiled Hams	27
Smoked Boiled Hams	28 1/2
Boiled Calas	19 1/2
Cooked Loin Rolls	32
Cooked Rolled Shoulder	19 1/2

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.	
Beef rounds, per set	25
Beef export rounds	24
Beef middles, per set	45
Beef bungs, per piece	17
Beef weasands	7 1/2
Beef bladders, medium	40
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	75
Hog casings, free of salt	50
Hog middles, per set	18
Hog bungs, export	18
Hog bungs, large, medium	7 1/2
Hog bungs, prime	8
Hog bungs, narrow	8
Hog stomachs, per piece	4
Imported wide sheep casings	
Imported medium wide sheep casings	
Imported medium sheep casings	

\*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

## FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	2.00 @ 2.65
Hoof meal, per unit	2.40 @ 2.45
Concentrated tankage, ground	2.25 @ 2.30
Ground tankage, 12%	2.35 @ 2.60
Ground tankage, 11%	2.47 1/2 @ 2.50
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%	2.40 @ 2.45
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	2.20 @ 2.80
Ground tankage, 6% and 30%	21.00 @ 22.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	27.00 @ 28.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	23.00 @ 23.50

## HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 @ 70 lbs. aver.	180.00 @ 180.00
Horns, black, per ton	29.00 @ 30.00
Horns, striped, per ton	29.00 @ 30.00
Horns, white, per ton	48.00 @ 50.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. per ton	60.00 @ 65.00
Round shin bones, 38-40 lbs. av. per ton	60.00 @ 65.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av. per ton	70.00 @ 75.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av. per ton	90.00 @ 100.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	30.00 @ 33.00

## LARD.

Prime steam, cash	13.17
Prime steam, loose	12.77
Leaf	12
Compound	—
Neutral lard	13 1/2 @ 14

## STEARINES.

Prime oleo	10 1/2 @ 11
Tallow	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Grease, yellow	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Grease, A white	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2

## OILS.

Oleo oil, extra	13 @ 13 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Oleo stock	11 @ 12
Linseed, bbis.	60 @ 62
Acidless tallow oil, bbis.	70 @ 80
Corn oil, loose	7 1/2 @ 8

## TALLOW.

Edible	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Prime city	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Prime country	9 1/2 @ 10
Packers' prime	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Packers' No. 1	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Packers' No. 2	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2

## GREASES.

White, choice	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
White, "A"	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
White, "B"	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Bone	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Crackling	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
House	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Yellow	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Brown	7 1/2 @ 8
Garbage grease	7 @ 7 1/2
Glycerine, C. P.	52 @ 54
Glycerine, dynamite	45 @ 47
Glycerine, crude soap	28 @ 31
Glycerine, candle	32 @ 35

## COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	78 @ 79
P. S. Y., soap grade	77 1/2 @ 77 1/2
Soap stock, bbis., concn., 62 @ 65% f. a.	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Soap stock, loose, reg., 50% f. a.	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2

## COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels, black iron hoops	.95 @ 1.00
Oak pork barrels, black iron hoops	1.15 @ 1.20
Ash pork barrels, galv. iron hoops	1.10 @ 1.15
Red oak lard tierces	1.30 @ 1.35
White oak lard tierces	1.60 @ 1.70
White oak ham-curing tierces, g. l. hoops	1.80 @ 2.00

## CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	.85 @ 90 1/2
Refined nitrate of soda, car lots f. o. b.	
N. Y.	5 @ 5 1/2
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered	11 1/2 @ 15
Borax	6 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Sugar—	
White, clarified	7 1/2
Plantation, granulated	7 1/2
Yellow, clarified	7 1/2
Salt—	
Ashton, in sacks, 224 lbs.	2.50
Ashton, car lots, per sack	2.55
English packing, T. H. & Co., car lots, per sack	1.75
English packing, Curshire, car lots, per sack	1.65
English packing, pure dried vacuum, per sack	1.67
English packing, Liverpool ground alum, per sack	1.40
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	8.81
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	4.81
Casing salt, 250 lbs. car lots, per bbl.	1.37

Prices f. o. b. Chicago.

# Retail Section

## RETAIL BUTCHERS' RESOLUTIONS.

At the State convention at Syracuse last week the New York Association of United Master Butchers of America adopted resolutions on various subjects, as follows:

That Congress remove the tariff on wood pulp, wrapping paper and paper bags.

That the internal revenue tax on oleomargarine be removed.

That the present New York State law respecting the Sunday closing of butcher shops be retained.

That wholesalers shall not be permitted to sell meats at retail.

That retailers shall be allowed a tare for lamb sets. The resolution explains that these should weigh no more than two or three ounces, but often weigh as high as 1½ pounds.

That Congress pass a Federal law regulating weights and measures similar to the Brookes law of New York State. This would apply to the wrappings around hams and bacon.

That the association is opposed, for sanitary reasons, to the practice of dressing lambs with caul fats.

That the haslets—heart, liver and lungs—shall be removed from lambs before leaving the killing beds. This provision is also suggested on sanitary grounds.

That Congress be petitioned for a Federal regulation of cold storage plants. It is claimed by the association that New York State has become a dumping ground for other States which have laws limiting the storage of meats for ten or twelve months, the meat being held to the limit in these States, and then shipped to this State, where it is held another ten months.

That Congress be petitioned to enact a law similar to the Wickes bill, which failed of passage in the State legislature this year, requiring the packer to label all goods in any form. Under the present law it is claimed the burden falls upon the retailer alone.

## BUTCHERS AND HONESTY.

Exception is taken by John F. Farrell, New York State Superintendent of Weights & Measures, to an article which appeared in the columns of The National Provisioner some time ago commenting upon one of his bulletins warning consumers against fraudulent practices of retail dealers. Mr. Farrell insists that he did not refer to butchers any more than he did to other retailers. In fact, he pays butchers the compliment of saying that he considers them honest as a class, and has no intention of reflecting upon their methods. His communication follows:

Albany, N. Y., June 3, 1916.

Editor The National Provisioner:

It is to be regretted that your correspondent, who under the double anonymity of "A Veteran Retailer" and "L. A.," contributed an article headed "Meat Dealers Held Up to Suspicion by State Official," to your number of April 29, 1916, should have taken unto himself and his fellow-butchers every criticism, or what to him seemed criticism, contained in the Bulletin of this Department issued "For the Purchasing Public."

That Bulletin was no more severe on butchers than on any other tradesmen, and while pointing out various improper methods of sale which exist in many lines of business, in no way intimated that such practices were in any way universal. I warned purchasers especially against the idea that checking up the quantity received implied dishonesty on the part of the seller, any more than counting change

would do. I would suggest that L. A. again read the Bulletin in question, whereupon I believe he will realize that the only material statement in his article which is strictly true and not misleading is that butchers as a class are honest.

Let me cite one or two examples of how L. A. twists statements, so as to be able to take umbrage at them. He quotes me as saying: "The butcher is probably honest, but he may be careless." What I did say did not contain the word "butcher" and was a general statement. Again he says: "And he (the present writer) further advises the buyer 'to view with suspicion the weightings made on a scale with the dial not in full view of the purchaser.' Did anybody ever see a butcher shop where such a state of affairs existed?" To answer a question by two other questions: Did I ever say there was such a butcher shop? And are butcher shops the only shops in this state?

He also quotes my warning against too much trimming of meat, and then says: "Why should a butcher be compared to a sneak thief or green goods man, and why should Mr. Farrell make any such statement?" No such comparison is made or implied, and the statement is made because some butchers who bring discredit on their fellows, do trim too much. The man who trims honestly is benefited by having his customers convinced of this.

And once more, why does L. A. object to my warning against merchants in general who keep their hands on the scale? If he does not do so, his customer will have that additional point by which to separate him from the dishonest few.

It seems that L. A. does protest too much. Were it not for the fact that I have met many of the men engaged in his trade, including those whom the butchers themselves have made their leaders, and found them to be almost universally honest, upright business men, I should be tempted to believe that the opinions which L. A. has tried to foist upon me were indeed the ones I should hold.

However, I still believe that the vast majority of tradesmen in all lines of business are honest. Yet were there but one dishonest or careless man among a hundred thousand merchants, it would still be necessary to say to the purchasing public just what was said in the bulletin which stirred L. A.'s ire.

Very truly yours,

JOHN F. FARRELL, Superintendent.

## A BUTCHERS' NOVEL SALE.

They say there is nothing new under the sun, but it was left for the proprietor of Donihue's market at Cornwall, Ont., to figure out a new sort of a bargain sale to attract attention. The Bee Hive Market at Cornwall had been in business for 27 years, and it was decided to celebrate the 27th anniversary by holding a 27-minute sale to give customers the benefit of some cut price bargains, and also to attract attention and new trade.

From 7 to 7:27 a. m., roast pork, regular price 22c., was sold at 17c.; from 8 to 8:27 a. m., breakfast bacon, regular price 30c., sale price 23c., not more than one side to each customer; from 9 to 9:27 a. m., fresh sausages, regular price 12½c. to 15c., sale price 10c.; from 10 to 10:27 a. m., ham, regular price 25c., sale price 23c.; from 11 to 11:27 a. m., new laid eggs, regular price 25c., sale price 22c.

From 12 noon to 12:27 p. m., special roll bacon, regular price 22c., sale price, 19c.; from 1 to 1:27 p. m., lard, regular price 20c.,

sale price 15c.; from 2 to 2:37 p. m., western rolled beef, regular price 25c., sale price 22c.; from 3 to 3:37 p. m., creamery butter, regular price 37c., sale price 32c.; from 4 to 4:27 p. m., special roast beef, regular price 20c., sale price 16c.; from 5 to 5:27 p. m., dairy butter, regular price 35c., special price 30c.; from 6 to 6:27 p. m., roast veal, regular price 20c., sale price 15c.

These prices were for 27 minutes only, and goods must be ordered at time they were on sale. The special prices also applied on 'phone orders received at the time specified.

## LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Herman Belken has reopened his meat market in the Beehive Block, Collinsville, Conn.

The Central Purchasing Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., to conduct a general poultry business, meat, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000. The incorporators are: R. Lyons, 612 West 137th street; W. Simon, 708 East Sixth street; N. Kontzus, 334 East Eighth street, New York City.

Joseph Prajzner, who sold his meat and grocery market on West street, Thompsonville, Conn., to Peter Rurak, has taken it over again and has formed a partnership with Andrew Boris. The name of the firm will be Prajzner & Boris.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed by W. Cresson Keeler, a butcher of Beverly, N. J.

James Weston, a cattle buyer, and formerly in the butcher business, died at his home, 1082 Third avenue, New York, N. Y., at the age of 61.

E. H. Geisman will remove his White Meat Market from Fifth avenue and Pine street, to Third avenue, between Pike and Union streets, Seattle, Wash. Many additions are also being made to the South End Market, also managed by Mr. Geisman.

Fay Bros., who operate one of the largest meat markets in Denver, Col., will open a meat market at 622 South Sixteenth street, Omaha, Neb. The market in Omaha will be managed by James and William Fay.

B. A. and Nathan Simon will open a meat and grocery market at Fourteenth and Douglas streets, Omaha, Neb., about July 1. B. A. Simon formerly owned the Central Grocery and Meat Market in Council Bluffs.

The Smithfield Market, Chicago, Ill., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000. The incorporators are: Paul A. Hazard, James W. Eastland and Hiram DeCamp.

A building is being erected by Mr. Biebusch, into which he will move the Biebusch Meat Market, now on West College avenue, Appleton, Wis.

A grocery and provision store has been opened at Entiat, Wash., by J. H. Garrett.

The Gotham Hotel Supply Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., to conduct a general meat packing and provision business, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000. The incorporators are: Monroe M. Behrens, 1182 Madison avenue; Lewis Jackson, 133 East 46th street; Eugene Kahn, 142 East 83d street, all of New York, N. Y.

A grocery and meat market will be opened in the new building which is being erected at Wetonka, S. D., by Ed. Mass.

The Waterloo Butchers' Union, Waterloo, Ia., have reorganized and elected Harry Evans president; Edward School, vice-president; Luther Naughtman, financial secretary, and Frank Harrison, treasurer.

A meat market has been opened at Dayton, Mont., by Ewald Huebner.

G. Lehr bought a half interest in the George R. Hansen meat market at Inverness, Mont.

O. S. Drake and Floyd Benbrook bought the



# Banking Your Money

You have every reasonable assurance when depositing money at the bank to believe that you will get all of it back at your say-so.

And when giving your order for



you likewise have every assurance that you are doing as you would be doing if you were banking your money.

Wyandotte Sanitary Cleaner and Cleanser returns to the user a full one hundred cents for each and every dollar invested. In cleansing service, in protection afforded meat, in assistance rendered in producing better products, and in other ways too numerous to mention here, Wyandotte Sanitary Cleaner and Cleanser gives back every penny you invest.

But this is not all, for when you give your order for Wyandotte Sanitary Cleaner and Cleanser you do so knowing that should you not be thoroughly convinced that Wyandotte Sanitary Cleaner and Cleanser proves to be all that is claimed, the word of a responsible manufacturer is back of Wyandotte Sanitary Cleaner and Cleanser, guaranteeing that your money will be refunded and no expense will be incurred for the trial you give it.

Indian in Circle



In Every Package

Your regular supply man will be pleased to supply you with this understanding.

**The J. B. Ford Co. Sole Mfrs., Wyandotte, Mich.**

*This cleaner has been awarded the highest prize wherever exhibited*

**IT CLEANS CLEAN**

Farmers' Cash Meat Market, Willbaur, Mont. U. G. Gravatt has sold his meat market in Blue Springs, Neb., to Ernest Powell.

M. O. Smith's meat market in Crete, Neb., has been sold to John Hanzel.

C. A. Rice has been succeeded in the meat business at Farnam, Neb., by V. C. Donelson.

F. A. McMain has purchased Newt. Brummett's meat market in Grandy, Neb.

R. D. Willett has purchased the David Chase meat market at Stanton, Mich., and will consolidate it with his own.

J. E. Aldrich, of Addison, has opened in the meat business at Jackson, Mich.

Smith & Harworth have purchased the meat business of E. J. Annibal in Onaway, Mich.

Harry Kingsley, of Cadillac, has purchased the meat and grocery business of Burton Gates, Grand Ledge, Mich.

Kupitz & Co. have opened a new meat and grocery business in Bismarck, N. D.

Reis & Balfour have sold their meat and grocery business in Hannah, N. D., to Albert Martyr.

Kramer & Son have opened in Asotin, Wash., as the Cash Meat Market.

The Independent Meat Co., Kellogg, Ida., has succeeded to the business of the Kellogg Meat Co.

E. H. Stanton & Co., of Spokane, have opened a retail market in Ritzville, Wash., with Charles Vogelmann in charge.

Jackson & Hopping have opened a meat market and grocery store in Coweta, Okla.

Nels Christiansen will open a meat market at Lynch, Neb.

Oscar Olson has purchased a meat market in Salem, S. D.

V. C. Ricks has sold his meat market in Mora, Minn., to E. J. Rose.

Hans Peterson bought the meat market in Geneva, Minn., formerly conducted by W. E. Jensen.

Leo and Daniel Frenette will open a meat market in Hubbell, Mich.

George H. Lyman opened a meat market in Bannack, Mont.

R. R. Wollam and F. W. Radde opened a meat market in Victoria, Minn.

Torkel Thompson and Oscar Johnson have engaged in the meat business at Strandquist, Minn.

E. J. Finnegan sold his interest in the meat business of Finnegan & Maunthey, Lake Crystal, Minn.

H. M. Savold bought a meat market in Hills, Minn.

George Rustad bought a meat market in Dalton, Minn.

C. A. Spotswood bought the City Meat Market in Soldier, Iowa.

Corrick & Twedt bought a meat market in Montour, Iowa.

A. W. Marquadt bought a meat market in Neligh, Neb.

George Emerson will open a meat market at Tamora, Neb.

Axel Aasland opened a meat market at Fertile, Iowa.

Hockaday & Jaenkowski have engaged in the meat business at Manchester, Iowa.

J. R. Jones has sold his meat market in Winnetoon, Neb., to Vernon Van Camp.

Thomas Massey will open a meat market in Crocker, S. D.

The City Meat Market at Wimbledon, N. D., has been purchased by Roy J. Shuler.

The Syracuse (N. Y.) Master Butchers' Association has been reorganized and the following officers elected and installed: F. M. Muncy, president; A. C. Hoffman, Jr., first vice-president; M. Klausman, second vice-president; B. Hansen, recording secretary; E. L. Weaver, financial secretary; F. H. Crause, treasurer, and H. Hartman, sergeant-at-arms. C. Hansen, A. C. Hoffman, Sr., and Charles Heck were made trustees.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against William Klingler, meat dealer, 101 East Tremont avenue, New York, N. Y.

A fish and meat market has been opened in Benoit's block, Brandon, Vt., by Harry Hamilton.

The meat firm of Henry Hoover & Son at Reading, Pa., has been discontinued.

Charles Morrison, a meat dealer of Laconia,

N. H., died at his home, 112 Court street, Laconia.

John F. Gemberling, Inc., Elkhart, Ind., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$3,000 to deal in meats and groceries. The incorporators are: John F. Gemberling, Edna G. Gemberling and Mrs. Elizabeth Golden.

At the annual meeting of the Meat Dealers' Association of Connecticut, held in Bridgeport, Conn., June 15, the following officers were elected: W. A. Haase, of New Haven, Conn., president; Rudolph Baumann,

of Bridgeport, first vice-president; Robert Lake, of Danbury, second vice-president; George Hayward, of Bridgeport, secretary, and Thomas P. Preston, of Bridgeport, treasurer.

The Retail Butchers' Association of San Francisco and the Alameda County Butchers' Exchange held an outing on Wednesday, June 14, in Idora Park, Oakland, Cal.

The Wilkesburg Public Market Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$30,000.

## New York Section

Eugene Jones, of the S. & S. credit department at Chicago, was in New York this week.

H. H. Merrick, of the Armour general staff at Chicago was a visitor to New York during the past week.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending June 17, 1916, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 13.86 cents per pound.

H. G. Clark, of Swift & Company's produce department at Chicago, was a New York visitor this week. F. W. Mehlhopp, of the glue department at Chicago, was also in town.

A. W. Johnson, of the accounting department at the Swift central office, has returned from his vacation. John A. Hamilton, of the contract department, left this week for his annual outing.

Following an assignment made by William Klingler, butcher, of No. 1219 Castle Hill avenue, Bronx, a petition in bankruptcy was filed against him through Leon Daahew, of No. 320 Broadway, New York City, who is in charge of the proceedings.

Closing of the small slaughtering plants in Brooklyn which operated without government inspection has resulted in trouble for poor meat consumers, particularly in the Hebrew quarters of Brooklyn and Manhattan, who consumed meat bought from these plants. Prices have risen in those quarters as a result of reduction of the supply of this class of meat.

The Gotham Hotel Supply Company, Inc., has been organized in Manhattan to do a general meat packing and provision business; capital, \$25,000. Incorporators are: Monroe M. Behrens, 1182 Madison avenue, New York City; Lewis Jackson, 133 East 46th street, New York City; Eugene Kahn, 142 East 83rd street, New York City.

The Harold L. Brown Company has been incorporated in Manhattan with a capital stock of \$50,000 to handle provisions, produce, etc. T. S. Buckingham, G. F. Jebbette and F. H. Butehorn are the incorporators. Harold Brown is well known in the produce trade, his father being head of that department for Armour & Company, and he himself having been connected with the department for many years.

Victor Cohn, of the firm of B. Frankfeld & Company, Produce Exchange, died last week at his home in Brooklyn at the age of 47. Mr. Cohn was a veteran of the local provision trade, having been engaged in it for more than 25 years. He was at one time manager of the provision department of Morris & Company in this territory. He had been with B. Frankfeld & Company for 12 years. Death was due to heart trouble. He leaves two daughters.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending Saturday, June 17, 1916, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat—Manhattan, 4,907 lbs.; Brooklyn, 30 lbs.; Bronx, 1 lb.; total, 4,938 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 3,121 lbs.; Brooklyn, 506 lbs.; Queens, 15 lbs.; Richmond, 35 lbs.; total, 3,677 lbs. Poultry and game—Manhattan, 183 lbs.

The employees of Conron Bros. Company, of New York, will hold their fifth annual outing on June 25 at Duer's pavilion, White-stone Landing, L. I. The employees will assemble in the early morning at the main office, Thirteenth street and Tenth avenue. From there they will leave in five large auto sight-seeing cars. They will have a set of games and the winner of each feat will be awarded with a prize. Breakfast and dinner will be served. A baseball game between the single and married men, umpired by Hugh F. Weston of the firm, will be a feature. Refreshments will be served during the games. About 175 employees will attend.

James Weston, one of the picturesque figures of the meat trade in New York, died at his home in the Bronx last Wednesday at the age of 61 years. As a wholesale butcher and cattle buyer he was known in the West as well as in New York, but in the local trade he was probably known to as many butchers as any man in the business. He was born in Ireland and came to this country as a young man. He engaged in the meat business with several partners, finally connecting himself with the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company when that enterprise was formed. He remained with that concern until two years ago and at the time of his death was about to connect himself with the Nagle Packing Company, of Jersey City. His genial presence will be missed in meat trade circles.



# HEARN

West Fourteenth St., New York

# NO MEATS BUT EVERYTHING

# GROCERIES IN DRY GOODS

# LIQUORS AND APPAREL

## HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS.

(Continued from page 30.)

**CALFSKINS.**—The packer and city calf-skin market shows very little change. Small lots are always moving at nominal prices. The market is in a somewhat stronger position since two Chicago packers cleaned up April, May and June skins. Sellers are talking from \$3.00 to \$3.10 for 5 to 7's; \$3.50@3.60 for 7 to 9's, and \$4.05@4.10 for 9 to 12's. Most cut stocks are light. The country calfskin is nominal with a fair amount of inquiry noted. Sellers are asking as follows: 5 to 7's are quoted at \$2.50@2.70; 7 to 9's at \$3.10@3.30, and 9 to 12's at \$3.50@3.70.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—The country hide market displays little or no change. Tanners claim that they are disinterested at the present asking figures and have adopted a waiting attitude. Dealers on the other hand have stiffened up since the large sales of packer hides have taken place both here and in the Chicago market. New York state hides, 25 lbs. and up, are held at 19½@19¾c. and some sellers are talking as high as 20c. for business. The last named price only commands late receipts which is the start on good quality stock. Pennsylvania and Ohio buffs are steady and firm at 19½@20c.; extremes 21½@22½c.; inside nearer for business. Southern hides are quiet but steady at 19½@20c. for 25@60 lb. hides. Extremes quoted at 20@20½c. Lest trading in Virginia extremes were at 21½c. guaranteed free of ticks. New England hides are quiet and tanners are talking easier. Buffs are being held at 19c. and extremes are quoted at 21½c. Canadian hides are held at 19c. flat for buffs weights.

**HORSE HIDES.**—Quiet and easier. Buyers have reduced their bids on eastern cities and are talking \$6.75 on these selections. Fronts are held at \$4.70@5.00 and butts \$2.40@2.70, according to measurements and quality.

## Boston.

Trading has been very light in Boston for the past week, and some tanners feel that prices are going to be easier, while others think that the market is going higher but that they will get hides which are a little better in quality. Western extremes are offered from 21½@22½c., according to quality and origin. Buffs are held at 19½@20½c., with the same stipulations. The southern hide market holds firm with offerings light. Extremes range in price from 20@20½c. according to the section of the south from which they come. All weights are being held at 19½@20c. Certain selections from the northern sections of the south which are guaranteed free of ticks are bringing better prices. A car of Virginia extremes, guaranteed free of ticks, brought 21c. New England extremes are offered at 21½c. Dealers are forced to pay 19½@20c. flat in the country. Extreme light Canadian hides have sold at 21½c. Buff weights are quoted at 19c.

The calfskin market in Boston is at a standstill. Tanners are buying odd lots here and there and dealers are holding firm to their prices. Sales have been made of extreme light skins at \$2.30. Also 9 to 12's in good quality have sold at \$3.80. The regular runs of 4 to 5 lb. skins are held from \$2.20@

2.30; 5 to 7's are quoted \$2.80@2.90; 7 to 9's, \$3.30; 9 to 12's, \$3.75@3.80; 12 to 16's, \$4.25@4.50, and 16 up, \$4.75@5.

## Philadelphia.

The market during the past week has been very quiet and tanners have adopted a waiting attitude and are only buying for immediate requirements. However, accumulations are small, particularly in packer stock, and for this reason the market is firmly maintained. Local sales consisted of 1,000 native steers, May take-off, 25¼c.; 1,000 May cows, 24¼c.; 600 native bulls, 20c. Two lots of outside packer steers sold one car Mays, 24¼c., and one car Junes, 26c.

## Cincinnati.

The Cincinnati hide market has shown a firm tone during the past few days. Some hides on June take-off were sold by packers at full prices. In some selections ½c. advance is asked and will probably be obtained. City heavy steers have shown a fall off in the kill. Sales of May hides have previously been made at 23c., but ½c. more is asked, with some even expecting 1c. more, for June take-off. In heavy and light cows, sales were made at May prices, but for the take-off after the middle of June higher prices are asked. Bulls remain firm and as there is considerable labor trouble in packing houses, the kill has been very light and below normal. Calfskins are showing a stronger market and held at 34c. Country hides show an improved market. Prices are holding firm. Receipts are below normal. Heavy steers holding at 21 to 22c., with small stocks in the dealers' hands. Buffs and cows have sold at 20c. and ½@1c. more is asked for new sales. Extreme light hides sold at a fraction over 22c. and generally held at ½c. more. Country calfskins show a firm market with sales pending at advanced figures. Kips are firm and in good inquiry from tanners with 25c. the late selling price and 1@2c. more asked for first receipts. Sheepskins or wool skins are almost disappearing from the market and are closely sold out. Fresh lamb skins are held at \$1.25. Shearlings at \$5@90c.

## MINNEAPOLIS BUTCHERS' PICNIC.

The seventeenth annual picnic of the Retail Meat Dealers' Association of Minneapolis, Minn., was held on June 21, at Forest Lake, and was an affair that will long linger in the memories of those present as one of the most enjoyable affairs of its kind ever held. The general committee included J. N. Bowen, chairman; Charles Gause, Lagerlof & Eck, Ben Dressen, J. Schallbetter, Theo. Mix. H. Kraft, G. G. Fageros and John Olson. They made up a fine programme, consisting of baseball games between the wholesalers and retailers, athletic events of all kinds for prizes, dancing contests, events for ladies, and last, but by no means least, a fine "spread." Friend Stifft believes in filling casings as well as selling them, and he's a past master at both.

## FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, June 23.—Foreign commercial exchange rates, as far as quoted, are:

London—	
Bankers' 60 days.....	4.72½
Cable transfers .....	4.76½
Demand sterling .....	4.75½
Commercial, 60 days.....	4.71½
Commercial, 90 days.....	4.69½
Paris—	
Commercial, 90 days .....	No quotations.
Commercial, 60 days .....	No quotations.
Commercial, sight .....	5.91½
Bankers' cables .....	5.90½
Bankers' checks .....	5.91½
Berlin—	
Commercial, sight .....	No quotations.
Bankers' sight .....	74½
Cable transfers .....	—
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, 60 days.....	No quotations.
Bankers' sight .....	No quotations.
Bankers' cables .....	No quotations.
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, sight .....	41½
Bankers' sight .....	41½
Copenhagen—	
Checks .....	27.80

## W. G. AGAR & CO. BROKERS

Packing House Products and By-Products

Dressed Beef, Fresh Pork, Dressed Pigs, Provisions, Lard, Tallow, Grease, Oils, Fertilizer, Hides, Bones.

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## Triumph Steam Dryers

Made in three sizes, ranging in price from \$200.00 to \$500.00.

Experience of 30 years.

The C. O. Bartlett & Snow Co.  
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## NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

## LIVE CATTLE.

Good to extra prime native steers.....	\$9.15@11.20
Common to fair native steers.....	8.25@ 9.10
Oxen and stags .....	5.75@ 8.00
Bulls .....	6.00@ 9.00
Cows .....	3.75@ 8.00
Good to choice steers one year ago.....	\$10.00@ 9.40

## LIVE CALVES.

Live calves, com. to good, per 100 lbs.....	10.00@13.00
Live calves, skim-milk .....	7.50@ 7.85
Live calves, Canadian, mixed .....	@ 9.00
Live calves, culls, per 100 lbs.....	8.00@ 9.00

## LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, prime .....	11.50@12.60
Live lambs, yearlings .....	@—
Live lambs, culls .....	5.00@ 7.25
Live sheep, medium to fair.....	6.00@ 6.60
Live sheep, culls .....	@ 4.00

## LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy .....	10.20@10.30
Hogs, medium .....	9.90@10.00
Hogs, 140 lbs. ....	9.90@10.00
Pigs .....	9.30@ 9.80
Roughs .....	@ 8.75

## DRESSED BEEF.

## CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy .....	@15½
Choice native light .....	@15½
Native, common to fair .....	@14½

## WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy .....	15½@16
Choice native light .....	15@15½
Native, common to fair .....	15@15½
Choice Western, heavy .....	15@15½
Choice Western, light .....	@14
Common to fair Texas .....	@13
Good to choice heifers .....	@14½
Common to fair heifers .....	@13
Choice cows .....	@12
Common to fair cows .....	@12
Fleshy Bologna bulls .....	@11

## BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs .....	@19	@19
No. 2 ribs .....	@17	@18
No. 3 ribs .....	@15	@17½
No. 1 loins .....	@19	@21
No. 2 loins .....	@17	@20
No. 3 loins .....	@15	@18
No. 1 hinds and ribs.....	@18	18½@19½
No. 2 hinds and ribs.....	@17	@18
No. 3 hinds and ribs.....	@16	17@17½
No. 1 rounds .....	@15	@15½
No. 2 rounds .....	@14	@15
No. 3 rounds .....	@13	@14½
No. 1 chucks .....	@13	@13½
No. 2 chucks .....	@11½	@13
No. 3 chucks .....	@10½	@12½

## DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb..	@19
Veals, country dressed, per lb.....	@17
Western calves, choice .....	@17½
Western calves, fair to good.....	@16
Grassers and buttermilks .....	@13½

## DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy .....	@13½
Hogs, 160 lbs. ....	@13½
Hogs, 100 lbs. ....	@13½
Hogs, 140 lbs. ....	@14
Pigs .....	@14½

## DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice .....	@20
Lambs, choice .....	@19
Lambs, good .....	@18
Lambs, medium to good .....	@17½
Sheep, choice .....	@15
Sheep, medium to good .....	@14
Sheep, culls .....	@12½

## PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg. ....	@19
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg. ....	@18
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg. ....	@18
Smoked picnic, light .....	@14
Smoked picnic, heavy .....	@13½
Smoked shoulders .....	@14
Smoked bacon, boneless .....	@19
Smoked bacon (rib in) .....	@17
Dried beef sets .....	@28
Smoked beef tongue, per lb. ....	@21
Pickled bellies, heavy .....	@15

## FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city .....	@19
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	@18
Frozen pork loins .....	@16½
Fresh pork tenderloins .....	@25
Frozen pork tenderloins .....	@24
Shoulders, city .....	@15
Shoulders, Western .....	@13½
Butts, regular .....	@14½
Butts, boneless .....	@18
Fresh hams, city .....	@18
Fresh hams, Western .....	@17
Fresh picnic hams .....	@12

## BONES, HOOF AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 45 to 50 lbs. per 100 pcs. ....	75.00@ 80.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 pcs. ....	65.00@ 70.00
Black hoofs, per ton .....	@ 30.00
Striped hoofs, per ton .....	@ 40.00
White hoofs, per ton .....	60.00@ 65.00
Thigh bones, avg. 35 to 40 lbs. per 100 pcs. ....	85.00@ 90.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 1's.....	125.00@150.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 2's.....	@ 75.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 3's.....	@ 50.00

## BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues .....	12½@14c. a pound
Fresh cow tongues .....	@12c. a pound
Calves' heads, scalded .....	@65c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal .....	@25 a pair
Sweetbreads, beef .....	@30c. a pound
Calves' livers .....	@25c. a pound
Beef kidneys .....	@15c. a pound
Mutton kidneys .....	@15c. a piece
Livers, beef .....	@13c. a pound
Oxtails .....	@10c. a piece
Hearts, beef .....	@8c. a pound
Rolls, beef .....	@30c. a pound
Tenderloin, beef, Western .....	@35c. a pound
Lambs' fries .....	@10c. a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	@16c. a pound
Blade meat .....	@14c. a pound

## BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat .....	@ 4½
Suet, fresh and heavy .....	@ 6½
Shop bones, per cwt.....	@35

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	•
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle.....	•
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	•
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle.....	•
Hog, free of salt, tes. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. New York .....	@50
Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb.....	@70
Hog, middles .....	@10
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York .....	@15
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York .....	@25
Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	@17
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York..	@50
Beef weasands, No. 1s, each.....	@ 7½
Beef weasands, No. 2s, each.....	@ 4
Beef bladders, small, per doz.....	@75

\*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

## SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white .....	22	24
Pepper, Sing., black .....	18	20
Pepper, Penang, white .....	21	23
Pepper, red .....	27	30
Allspice .....	6	8
Cinnamon .....	21	25
Coriander .....	6½	8½
Cloves .....	18	21
Ginger .....	20	23
Mace .....	68	72

## SALTPETRE.

Refined .....	30	@32
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## GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins .....	@ .40
No. 2 skins .....	@ .38
No. 3 skins .....	@ .20
Branded skins .....	@ .34
Ticky skins .....	@ .34
No. 1 B. M. skins .....	@ .38
No. 2 B. M. skins .....	@ .31
No. 1, 12½-14 .....	@4.30
No. 2, 12½-14 .....	@4.05

No. 1 B. M., 12½-14 .....	@4.05
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14 .....	@2.45
No. 1 kips, 14-18 .....	@4.35
No. 2 kips, 14-18 .....	@4.30
No. 1 B. M. kips .....	@4.30
No. 2 B. M. kips .....	@2.35
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over .....	@5.40
No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over .....	@5.15
Branded kips .....	@3.55
Heavy brandel kips .....	@3.80
Ticky kips .....	@3.80
Heavy ticky kips .....	@4.50

## DRESSED POULTRY.

## TURKEYS.

Fresh killed, dry-packed—	
Old hens, dry-pkd., avg. best.....	@26
Dry-picked, old toms .....	@26

## CHICKENS.

Fresh, coarse and staggy, 12 to box—	
Western, milk-fed .....	@—
Western, corn-fed .....	@—
Fresh soft-meated, barrels—	
Phila. and L. I., fancy, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair .....	@35
Val., selected, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair.....	@33
Western, dry-pkd., 3 to 4 lbs. to pair.....	@33
Western, scalded, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair.....	@28
Nearby, squab, per pair .....	@1.00
Fowls—12 to box, dry-packed—	
Western, boxes, 60 lbs. and over to doz., dry-picked .....	@23
Western, boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-picked .....	@26
Western, boxes, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz., dry-picked .....	@22
Western, boxes, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-picked .....	@21½
Western, boxes, 30 to 35 lbs. to doz., dry-picked .....	@20½
Western, boxes, under 30 lbs. to doz.....	18½@19
Fowl—Barrels, iced—	
Western boxes, 4½ lbs. and over.....	@21½
Western boxes, 4 lbs., dry-picked.....	@21½
Old Cocks, per lb. ....	14½@15
Fowl—bbls.—	
Southern and S.W., dry-pkd., 4 lbs. and over .....	@19
Other Poultry—	
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz. per doz. ....	@4.25
Long Island fresh ducklings.....	@19
Geese, Western, fancy .....	@—

## LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens, broilers .....	@28
Fowls, iced .....	@21½
Roosters, old .....	@15
Ducks, Long Island Spring .....	@22
Geese, per lb. ....	@—

## BUTTER.

Creamery, extra (92 score).....	@29½
Creamery, higher (scoring lots).....	@30½
Creamery, Firsts .....	@29
Process, Extras .....	@27
Process, Firsts .....	@26

## EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras .....	@26½
Fresh gathered, extra firsts .....	23½@24½
Fresh gathered, firsts .....	22½@23½
Fresh gathered, seconds .....	21¼@22¼
Fresh dities, No. 1 .....	20½@21
Fresh chex, fair to good.....	19½@20
Duck Eggs, State and nearby Ind. runner.28	@30

## FERTILIZER MARKETS.

## BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton .....	@30.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton .....	@35.00
Dried blood, high grade .....	@ 2.95
Nitrate of soda—spot .....	@ 3.00
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York .....	@21.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent. ammonia .....	2.95 and 10c.
Garbage tankage .....	@ 7.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore .....	3.30 and 10c.
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14% ammonia and about 70% P. Phos. Lime .....	@—
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid).....	nom@2.70 and 35c.
Sulphate ammonia for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar., 25% .....	@ 3.65
Sulphate ammonia, per 100 lbs., spot, guar., 25% .....	@ 3.75





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**SULZBERGER'S  
MAJESTIC  
HAMS AND BACON**  
"Deliciously Different"

THE TRIM, CURE AND SELECTION OF THESE DELICIOUS MEATS MAKE  
THEM THE BEST FOR DEALERS TO SELL.  
THAT "DELICIOUSLY DIFFERENT" FLAVOR WILL PLEASE YOUR CUSTOMERS.

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**Bone-Tankage-Shell and General Fertilizer  
CRUSHERS and GRINDERS**

It is a well known fact that ground Bones, Tankage, Shells, etc., are in greater demand and command a higher price than when in unground form. In order to realize a profit it is necessary to grind these materials at the lowest cost possible, taking into consideration horse power, cost of maintenance, and adjustability of machine used for this purpose.

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Crushers and Grinders will crush or grind these materials for Glue, Case Hardening or Fertilizer purposes with the greatest capacity per horse power, with the least cost for maintenance, and permit the operator to secure a variation of product by means of adjustments found only in these machines. Catalog No. 9 explains why. Send for your copy.

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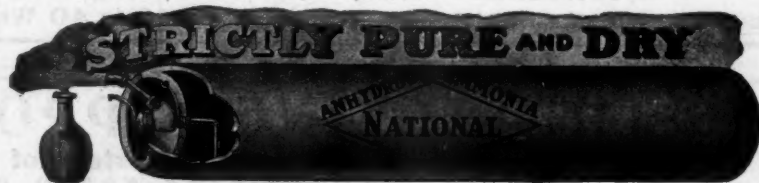


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Manufacturers of Beef Casings, Dried Blood, Fertilizers, Oleo Oils, Stearines,  
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DAISY  
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Dressed Beef, Veal and Mutton. Boneless beef cuts and beef sausage meats.  
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The Largest Independent Packers in the World.

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Packers and Curers of the Famous Diamond C and Rex Brand Meats and Lard

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WESTERN DRESSED BEEF AND PORK

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"White Star" Pure Lard and the Famous "Tewkesbury" Neutral.

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# Announcement

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It is an entirely new invention perfected after 18 years of hard and exhaustive experiments. It is entirely different from any other meat cutting machine in the world today.

BEFORE PURCHASING any other so-called SILENT CUTTERS, get well-acquainted with the HOTTMANN Meat Cutter. We assure you it will prove itself one of the biggest money making machines you ever installed in your sausage kitchen. IT MUST BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED.

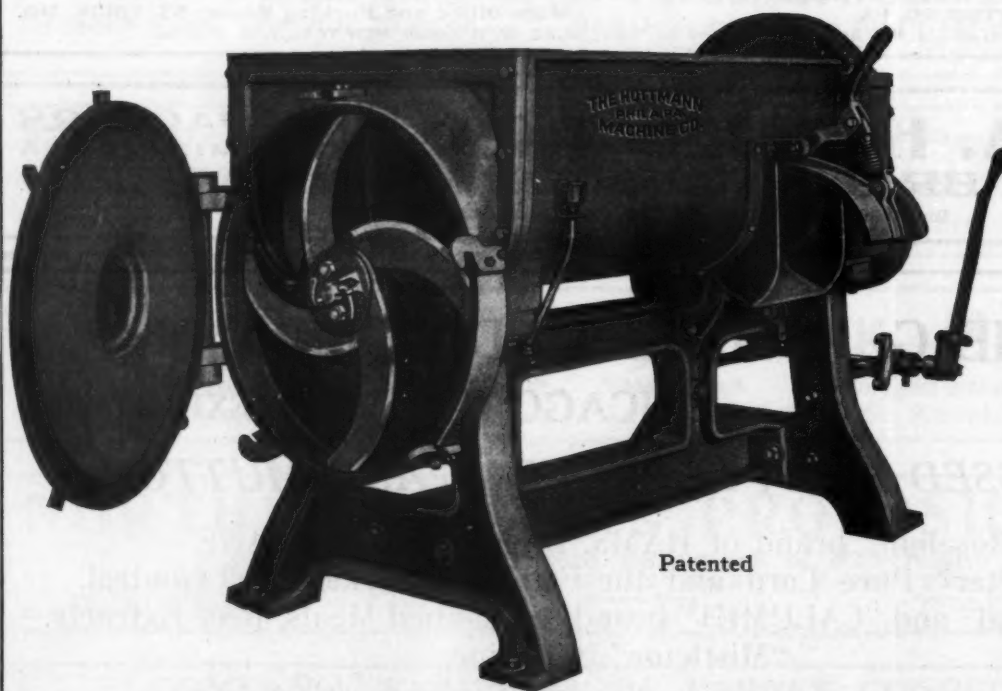
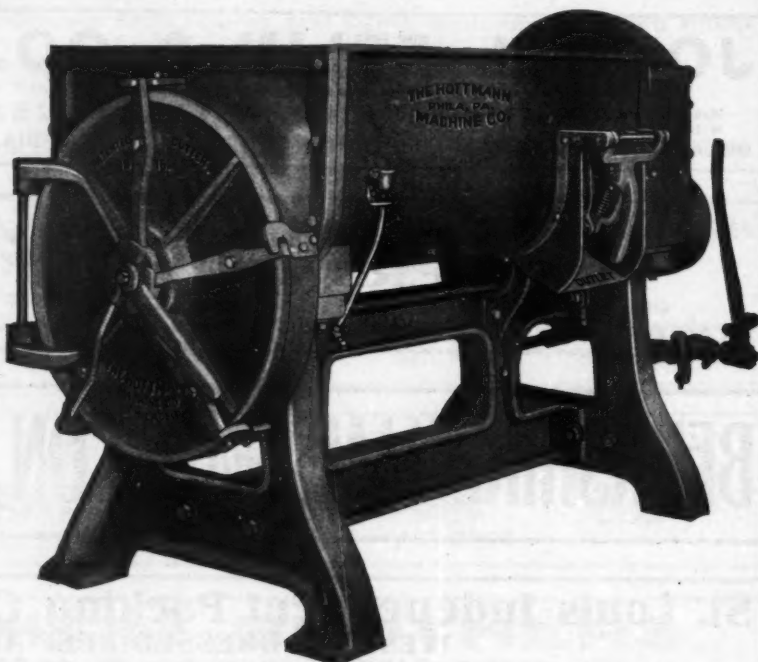
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**Efficiency**—The quality of the finished product is far superior to goods now produced by your old machine—producing a better sausage and reducing your general operating expenses.

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Sausage**

**Reduce  
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Expenses**

Ask us for additional information. Our representative will be glad to call upon you.

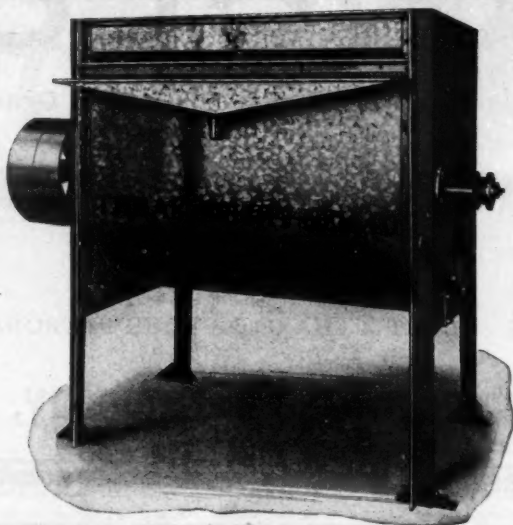
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## THE IDEAL HOG PAUNCH WASHER



Cleans off all the slime and removes the pin worms, making the paunch acceptable for edible lard and sausage.

### **YIELD**

One-third to one-half pound lard and three-quarters to one pound sausage for every paunch kept out of the grease tank.

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**THE  
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**WIREBOUND  
BOX**

# **DREADNAUGHT**

## **What the Dreadnaught Saves:**

**1st—Cost of Assembling, which includes  
Labor and Hardware.**

**2nd—In the Cost of Packing.**

**3rd—Freight**

The Dreadnaught has solved the problem of saving money in the cost of shipping

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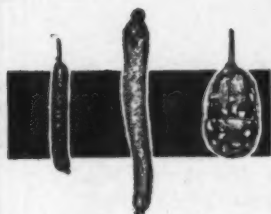
**Chicago**

16 Package Mills "From the Soo to the Sea"

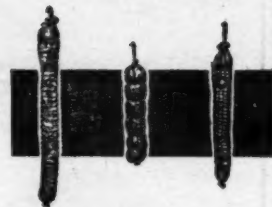


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Includes every known Style and Grade of



## Dried Sausage



U. S. Inspected and Passed

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Oleo Oils, Oleo Stearine, Tallow, Greases, Beef Casings, Fertilizers, etc.  
Crescent Brand Hams, Lard, Breakfast Bacon All Our Products are U. S. Government Inspected  
THE CELEBRATED BRAND IRISH HAMS AND BREAKFAST BACON.



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BELZ BRAND

St. Louis

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U. S. INSPECTED,  
ESTABLISHMENT 200

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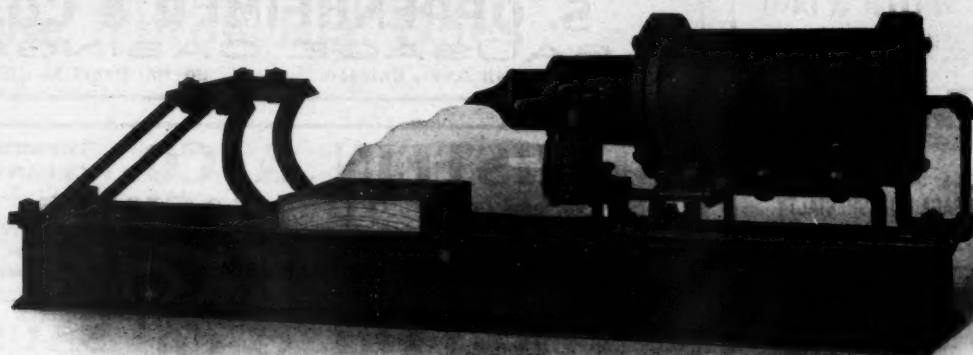
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And if you are half smart, the fact that these three concerns are having us change their old elevators over to the Steam-Hydraulic as well as furnish them elevators for their new plants will make you want to know the reason why—

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But you will excuse us we know, and before you spend money take a little trouble to find out why all these splendid concerns

*"Hook 'er to the Biler"*

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ELEVATOR MAKERS TO FOLKS WHO KNOW

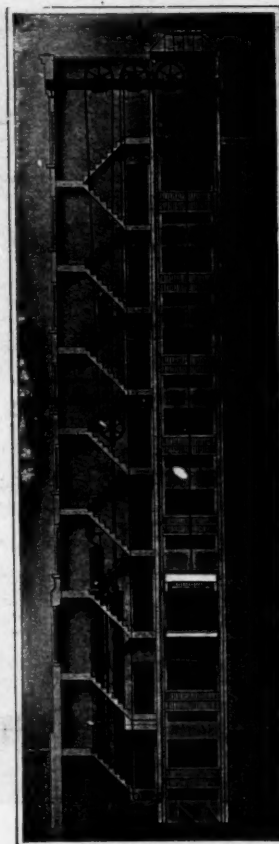


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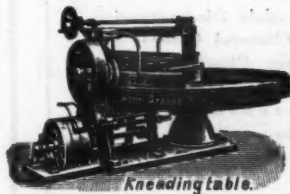
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And over 100 varieties of Veribest Canned Foods.

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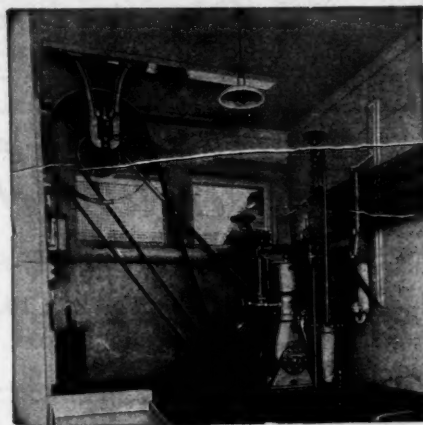
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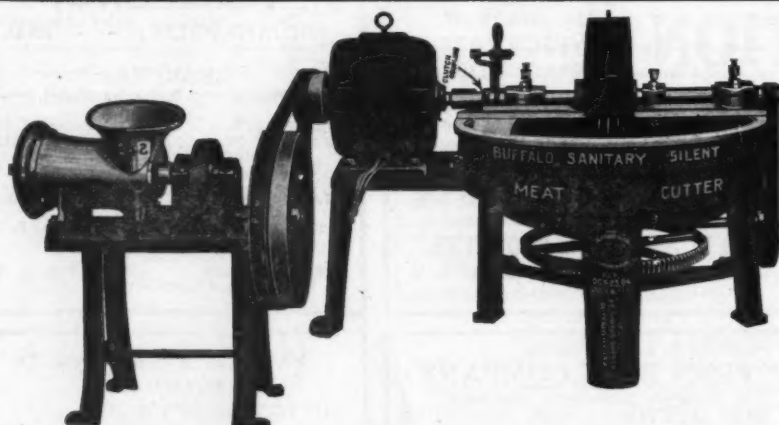
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A Strong and Powerful Machine  
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BUTCHERS AND PACKERS MACHINERY

BUFFALO, N. Y.

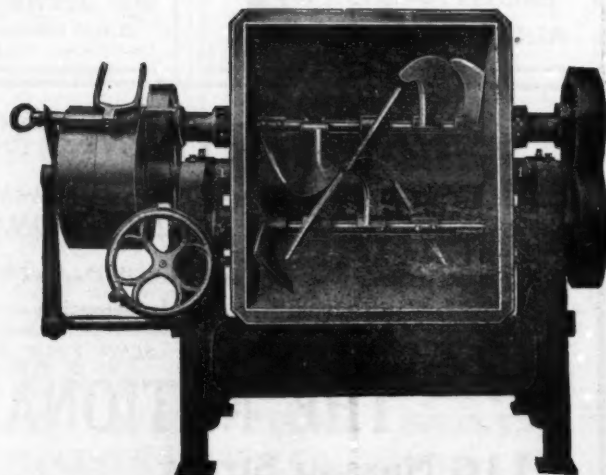
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A Machine Built for Constant Service.

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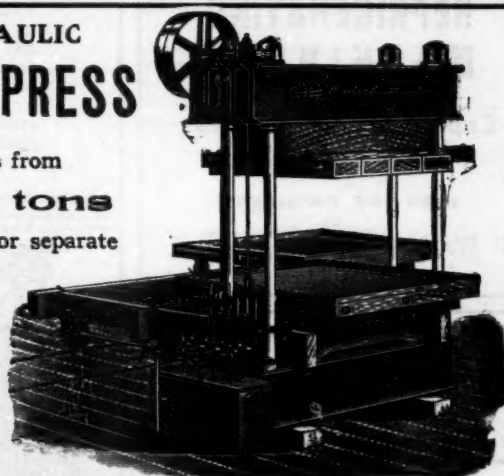
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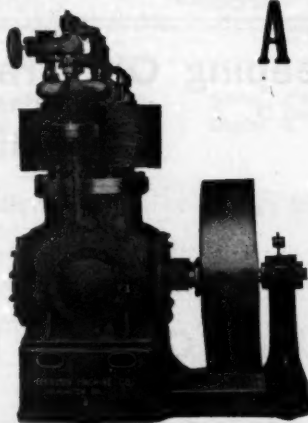
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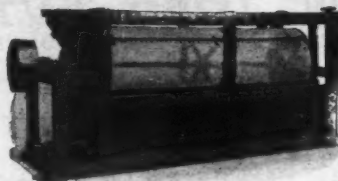
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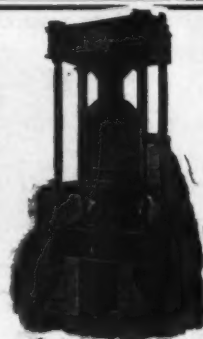
Borax may also be applied to garbage, floors, crevices in barns, stables, meat markets, etc., as well as to street sweepings. Water should be added, as is the case with manure.

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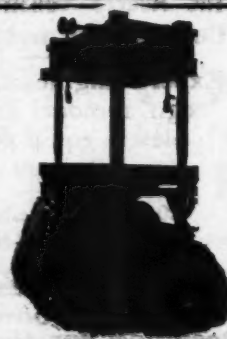
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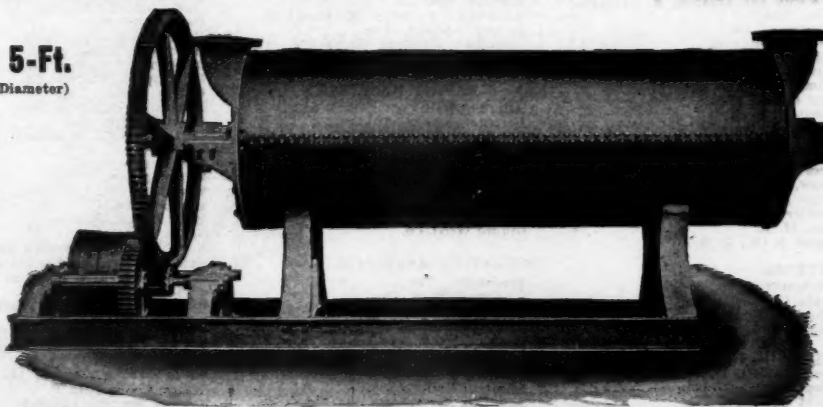
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Bower Chemical Mfg. Co., Henry.  
Brecht Co., The.  
Morris & Company.  
National Ammonia Co.

## ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS.

Allbright-Nell Co.  
American By-Product Machinery Co.  
Brecht Company, The.  
Callis, Jr., Geo. E.  
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.  
Comstock, C. B.  
Consolidated Engineering Co.  
Gardner & Lindberg.  
Henschien & McLaren.  
Mechanical Mfg. Co., The.  
Packers' Architectural & Engineering Co.  
Wannenwetsch & Co., C. H. A.

## BONE MILLS & CRUSHERS.

Allbright-Nell Co.  
American By-Product Machinery Co.  
Bartlett, C. O., & Snow Co.  
Brecht Company, The.  
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.  
Mechanical Mfg. Co.  
Stedman's Foundry & Machine Works.  
Williams Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co.

## BORAX AND BORACIC ACID.

Pacific Coast Borax Co.  
Welch, Holme & Clark Co.

## BOXES.

Chicago Mill & Lumber Co.  
National Box Co.  
Pioneer Box Co.

## BUTCHERS' FIXTURES AND SUPPLIES.

Allbright-Nell Co.  
Brecht Company, The.  
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.  
Gifford-Wood Co., The.  
Ford Co., J. B.  
Jamison Cold Storage Door Co.  
Oppenheimer, S., & Co.  
Randall & Co., R. T.  
Smith's Sons Co., John E.  
Stevenson Cold Storage Door Co., The.

## BUTTERINE MACHINERY.

Grasso's Machine Works.  
Mechanical Mfg. Co.

## CANNING MACHINERY.

Allbright-Nell Co.  
American By-Product Machinery Co.  
Brecht Company, The.  
Mechanical Mfg. Co., The.

## CANS.

Brecht Company, The.  
Heekin Can Co.  
Johnson-Morse Can Co.

## CASINGS (SEE ALSO PACKERS).

Beckstein & Co.  
Brecht Company, The.  
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.  
Consolidated Casing Co.  
Haberborn Bros.  
Levi, Berth., & Co.  
Morris & Co.  
Oppenheimer, S., & Co.  
Oppenheimer Casing Co.  
Swift & Co.  
United Dressed Beef Co.  
Young Company, Frank L.

## CHEMISTS.

Chemical & Engineering Co.  
Fort Worth Laboratories.

## COMMISSION MERCHANTS, BROKERS AND EXPORTERS.

Agar & Co., W. G.  
American Oil Treating & Hardening Co., The.  
Aspegren & Co.  
Barnes, Wilbur E.  
Field & Co., Julian.  
Haynes, W. G.  
Holme, W. B.  
Hunt & Co., A. J.  
Johnston, E. H.  
Langton Brokerage Co.  
New York Independent Meat Co.  
Puma Beef Co.  
Press & Co., W. G.  
Rieser, A. I.  
Sterne & Son Co.  
Wheeler & Co., T. H.  
Zana, H. O.  
Ziegler & Co., J. B.

## CONVEYORS.

Allbright-Nell Co.  
Brecht Company, The.  
Gifford-Wood Co.  
Mechanical Mfg. Co.

## COTTON OIL.

American Cotton Oil Co.  
Aspegren & Co.  
Brecht Company, The.  
Fairbank Co., H. E.  
Kentucky Refining Co.  
Procter & Gamble.  
Welch, Holme & Clark Co.

## COTTONSEED OIL MACHINERY.

Allbright-Nell Co.  
American By-Product Machinery Co.  
Brecht Company, The.  
Hydraulic Press Mfg. Co.

## CRUSHERS AND GRINDERS.

Allbright-Nell Co.  
Bartlett, C. O., & Snow Co.  
Brecht Co., The.  
Mechanical Mfg. Co.  
Stedman's Foundry & Machine Works.  
Williams Pat. Crusher & P. Co.

## DISINFECTANTS.

Brecht Company, The.

## DISINTEGRATORS.

Allbright-Nell Co.  
Bartlett, C. O., & Snow Co.  
Stedman's Foundry & Machine Works.  
Williams Pat. Crusher & P. Co.

## DOORS AND COLD STORAGE.

Brecht Company, The.  
Jamison Cold Storage Door Co.  
Stevenson Cold Storage Door Co.

## DRYERS.

(See also Fertilizer Machinery.)

Allbright-Nell Co.  
American By-Product Machinery Co.  
American Process Co.  
Bartlett, C. O., & Snow Co.  
Brecht Company, The.  
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.  
Mechanical Mfg. Co.  
Smith, Theodore, & Sons, Co.

## ELEVATING AND CONVEYING MACHINERY.

Allbright-Nell Co.  
Bartlett, C. O., & Snow Co.  
Brecht Company, The.  
Gifford-Wood Co.  
Mechanical Mfg. Co., The.

## ELEVATORS.

Ridgway & Son Co., Craig.

## EVAPORATORS.

Allbright-Nell Co.  
American By-Product Machinery Co.  
Brecht Co., The.  
Mechanical Mfg. Co.  
Swenson Evaporator Co.

## FAT AND SKIN DEALERS.

Brand, Herman.  
Lesser, Fred.  
Beardon & Son Co., John.  
Von Riesen, Samuel Appold

## FERTILIZER MACHINERY.

Allbright-Nell Co.  
American By-Product Machinery Co.  
American Process Co.  
Bartlett, C. O., & Snow Co.  
Brecht Company, The.  
Cincinnati B. S. Co.  
Hydraulic Press Mfg. Co.  
Mechanical Mfg. Co.  
Smith, Theodore, & Sons' Co.  
Stedman's Foundry & Machine Works.  
Swenson Evaporator Co.  
Thomas-Albright Co.  
Wannenwetsch & Co., C. H. A.  
Williams Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co.

## GEARS—SILENT.

General Electric Co.

## HAM BRANDERS.

Allbright-Nell Co.  
American By-Product Machinery Co.  
Brecht Company, The.  
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.  
Mechanical Mfg. Co.

## HOG SCRAPING MACHINES.

Allbright-Nell Co.  
Brecht Company, The.  
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.  
Mechanical Mfg. Co.

## ICE TOOLS, ELEVATORS AND CONVEYORS.

Brecht Company, The.  
Gifford-Wood Co.

## INSULATING MATERIALS.

Brecht Co., The.  
Cincinnati B. S. Co.  
Livsey, John E.  
United Cork Companies.

## LARD COOLERS, MIXERS AND DRYERS.

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American By-Product Machinery Co.  
Brecht Company, The.  
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.  
Mechanical Mfg. Co.  
Smith's Sons Co., John E.

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Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.  
Johnson-Morse Can Co.

## MEAT CUTTERS.

Allbright-Nell Co.  
Brecht Company, The.  
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.  
Mechanical Mfg. Co.  
Smith's Sons Co., John E.

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Allbright-Nell Co.  
Brecht Company, The.  
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.  
Mechanical Mfg. Co.  
Oppenheimer, S., & Co.  
Smith's Sons Co., John E.  
MOTORS.  
Brecht Company, The.  
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.  
General Electric Co.  
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.

## OIL MILL MACHINERY.

Allbright-Nell Co.  
Brecht Co., The.  
Hydraulic Press Mfg. Co.  
Stedman's Foundry & Machine Works.  
Taber Pump Co.  
Williams Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co.

## PACKERS' SUPPLIES.

Allbright-Nell Co.  
Brecht Company, The.  
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.  
Ford Co., J. B.  
Mechanical Mfg. Co., The.  
National Box Co.  
Oppenheimer & Co., S.  
Randall & Co., R. T.

## PACKINGHOUSE MACHINERY.

Allbright-Nell Co.  
American By-Product Machinery Co.  
American Process Co.  
Bartlett, C. O., & Snow Co.  
Brecht Company, The.  
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.  
General Electric Co.  
Hottman Machine Co.  
Hydraulic Press Mfg. Co.  
Mechanical Mfg. Co.  
Oppenheimer, S., & Co.  
Smith's Sons Co., John E.  
Stedman's Foundry & Machine Works.  
Swenson Evaporator Co.  
Wannenwetsch & Co., C. H. A.  
Williams Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co.

## PARCHMENT PAPER.

Hartford City Paper Co.  
Paterson Parchment Paper Co.

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Agar Co., John.  
Anglo-American Provision Co.  
Armour & Co.  
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Benjamin, A. H.  
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Brittain & Co.  
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Consolidated Beef Co.  
Corkran, Hill & Co.  
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Danahy Packing Co.  
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Hammond, G. H., Co.  
Hell Packing Co.  
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McMillan Co., J. T.  
Martin Co., D. B.  
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N. Y. Butchers' Dressed Meat Co.  
New York Independent Meat Co.  
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Omaha Packing Co.  
Pittsburgh Provision & Packing Co.  
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Sartorius Provision Co.  
Sinclair, T. M., & Co., Ltd.  
Squire & Co., John P.  
Stern & Son, Inc., Joseph.  
Suiserger & Sons Co.  
Swift & Co.  
United Dressed Beef Co.  
Western Packing & Prov. Co.

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Allbright-Nell Co.  
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American Process Co.  
Boomer & Boschert Press Co.  
Brecht Company, The.  
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.  
Hydraulic Press Mfg. Co.  
Mechanical Mfg. Co.  
Thomas-Albright Co.

## PROVISIONS. (See also Pork and Beef Packers.)

Brandt, Chas.  
Kern, Inc., Geo.  
McMillan Co., J. T.  
Miller & Hart.  
Reed's, C. H., Sons.  
Springfield Provision Co.  
Vogt & Sons, F. G.  
Zimmermann, M.

## PUMPS.

Allbright-Nell Co.  
Brecht Company, The.  
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.  
Hydraulic Press Mfg. Co.  
Mechanical Mfg. Co.  
Taber Pump Co.

## REFRIGERATING MACHINERY.

Arctic Ice Machine Co.  
Brecht Company, The.  
Frick Co., The.  
Jamison Cold Storage Door Co.  
Remington Machine Co.  
Stevenson Cold Storage Door Co., The.  
York Mfg. Co.

## REFRIGERATING SUPPLIES.

Arctic Ice Machine Company.  
Brecht Company, The.  
Clothel Co., The.  
York Mfg. Co.

## SALT.

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## SALTPETRE.

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Knowles-Bradley Co.  
National Supply & Equipment Co.

## SCALES.

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Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.  
Moneyweight Scale Co.

## SKEWERS.

Brecht Company, The.

## SOAPMAKERS' MACHINERY.

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Brecht Co., The.  
Hydraulic Press Mfg. Co.  
Mechanical Mfg. Co.  
Taber Pump Co.

## SOAPMAKERS' SUPPLIES.

Welch, Holme & Clark Co.

## SPICES.

Brecht Company, The.

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Allbright-Nell Co.  
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Brecht Company, The.  
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.  
Mechanical Mfg. Co.  
Smith, Theodore, & Sons' Co.  
Wannenwetsch & Co., C. H. A.

## TRACKING.

Allbright-Nell Co.  
Brecht Company, The.  
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.  
Mechanical Mfg. Co.

## TRUCKS.

Allbright-Nell Co.  
Brecht Co., The.  
Mechanical Mfg. Co.

## TRUCKS (MOTOR) AND SUPPLIES.

Armleder Co., O.  
Federal Motor Truck Co.  
Goodrich Company, B. F.  
Kissel Motor Car Co.  
Niles Car & Mfg. Co., The.  
Packard Motor Car Co.  
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## BIGGER BUSINESS WITH PACKARDS

**H**AMMOND, STANDISH & COMPANY, in their 57 years' experience as meat packers in Detroit, have reached a weekly capacity of 25,000 hogs, 1,000 lambs and 800 head of cattle. Their delivery department has been carefully developed to keep pace with the efficiency and economy in every other department. Read what they have to say of Packard trucks:

"Much of our trade outside of the four-mile circle would be lost were we deprived of the use of our motor trucks. The Packard we bought in 1910 is still very much 'on the job'. It is carrying capacity loads every day and hauling trailers as well. We believe the Packard is the best heavy-duty truck on the market".

**PACKARD LIGHT SERVICE TRUCKS** are rated respectively at 1—1¼ tons and 1½—1¾ tons. For heavier hauling there are five Packard sizes, 2 to 6½ tons' capacity, the only complete line of silent chainless commercial vehicles.

Any Packard may be had in any optional frame length and a wide range of body styles, including nest, demountable, stationary and refrigerating, to meet the packer's every requirement. *Write Department N for catalog and data on the performance of Packards in your own line.*

**PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DETROIT**

*Ask the man who owns one*

*Packard*

# "Swift's Premium" Buy It Whole



**Boil the Shank**

*Premium Ham Shank with Vegetables*

Wash ham shank and boil about three hours slowly. Remove from water and cook in the water cabbage, turnips, carrots and onions, until tender. Reheat the ham and serve as a boiled dinner.

*Premium Ham Shank with Spinach*

Wash ham and spinach carefully. Boil ham slowly about two hours and add spinach. Boil rapidly for about thirty minutes. Serve separately and garnish spinach with hard-boiled egg.

*Premium Ham Baked with Tomatoes and Onions*

1 center slice of ham, 3/4 to one inch thick  
3 medium sized tomatoes  
3 medium sized onions

Lay ham in baking pan. Slice first the onions and then the tomatoes on top until thickly covered. Add one cup of water and bake one hour, basting frequently with juice in pan.

*Premium Ham Baked with Apples*

1 center slice ham, about 3/4 of an inch thick. Cut off the fat and put (fat) through grinder. Spread on ham and cover all with brown sugar. Core apples and season with sugar and spice, put in pan and add 1/2 cup water. Bake in a very slow oven about fifty minutes.

*Premium Ham Baked with Macaroni*

1 cup of Macaroni broken in small pieces  
1/2 cup of grated cheese  
1 cup milk  
1 cup chopped cooked ham (baked or boiled)  
1 tablespoonful of chopped onion, salt and paprika

Boil macaroni in salted water until tender. Drain, rinse with cold water. Add grated cheese, milk, and season with salt and paprika. Fry onion in a little ham fat, add chopped ham. Mix well with macaroni, turn into well-buttered baking dish. Cover with bread crumbs and bake until brown.

*Baked Premium Ham*

Put a Ham butt in cold water, then boil slowly (one-half hour for each pound), changing the water when half done.

Remove the rind, and insert cloves in the rind fat, cover thickly with brown sugar. Place in a baking dish with water, and bake for one-half hour.

*Creamed Premium Ham on Toast*

2 tablespoonfuls butter  
2 tablespoonfuls flour  
1/4 teaspoonful salt  
Pepper  
1 1/2 cups chopped cooked ham (baked or boiled)  
2 hard boiled eggs—sliced  
1 cup milk

Melt butter and stir in flour without browning. Remove from fire and add milk and seasoning, stirring well. Return to fire and cook until creamy. Add ham and hard boiled eggs. Serve on toast.

**Swift & Company, U. S. A.**

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